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IN HIS OLD HOME.

President Harrison's Reception at Indianapolis.

AMONG NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS

A Prophet Who Receives Abundant Honor in His Own Country—An Affecting Speech—An Ovation at the Illinois Capital.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—After a journey through Illinois marked by a continuous ovation, the last two receptions—those at Tuscola and Chrisman—being particularly enthusiastic, President Harrison entered his own state shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon and fifteen minutes later at Montezuma he was surrounded by many old friends who had come down from Indianapolis to welcome him home. The Indianapolis contingent was composed of committees from every political society and business organization in that city. It consisted of 300 persons, representing the Harrison club, the Gray club, the Columbia club, and other political organizations, all state officers, judges of the supreme, appellate, federal and county courts, all United States officers, all city officers and members of the municipal boards, all county officers and the county commissioners, representatives of all the fifty-two labor organizations in the city, officers of the state militia, delegates from the Commercial club and board of trade, the department commander and staff of the G. A. R., with representatives from each post, representatives from the Loyal Legion, Union Veterans and Sons of Veterans. Governor Hovey, Senator Turpie, ex-Governor Gray, Lieutenant-Governor Chase, Judge Woods of the United States court, ex-Congressman Doole and Mayor Sullivan were among those in the party and with a number of others, mostly personal friends and neighbors of the president, accompanied him to Indianapolis, the others proceeding ahead in the train that brought them to Montezuma. A cheer went up from the Montezuma people and the Indianapolis representatives as the president came out on the platform of the observation car. He was presented to the crowd by ex-Congressman Johnson and in a voice trembling with feeling, spoke as follows:

"MY FRIENDS: We have had a long journey and one that has been attended by a great many pleasant incidents. We have had cheers of welcome, reaching from our first stop at Roanoke, Va., stretching across the mountains of Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama, down through Arkansas and Texas and along the Pacific Coast. Everywhere we have had the most cordial and kindly greetings; but as we cross the border line of Indiana and meet again these old friends, I find in your welcome a sweetness that exceeds it all."

Here the president's voice grew husky and he hastily withdrew amid cheering from his audience into a group of old friends who surrounded him on the platform. The crowd appreciated his emotion and did not call for him to continue.

During the 20 minutes' stop at Montezuma the president shook hands with a large number of persons whom he knew. It was like a family reunion.

At Rockville the president received another enthusiastic welcome but he did not address the crowd.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The presidential train arrived in the union station in Indianapolis at 4:45 o'clock. Booming of cannon and shrieking of whistles announced the approach of their distinguished visitor to the Indianapolis people, several thousand of whom assembled in and about the station. These broke into prolonged cheering as the president stepped from the platform with Governor Hovey. Escorted by the committee that met him at Montezuma the president walked through the station to Jackson place, directly opposite, and took his place on a stand erected there. Thousands of people were crowded on all sides of this platform, and they cheered the president heartily. In response to addresses of welcome by Governor Hovey and Mayor Sullivan, the president made an eloquent speech as follows:

"GOVERNOR HOVEY, MAYOR SULLIVAN AND FRIENDS—I do not think I can speak much to-day. The strain of this long journey, the frequent calls that have been made upon me to speak to my fellow-citizens from Washington to the Golden Gate, from the Golden Gate to the Strait of Fuca, and from that most northwestern portion of our territory here to home, and I fear I am become somewhat exhausted in body and in mind, and has made my heart so open to these impressions, as I greet my old home friends, that I cannot, I fear, command myself sufficiently to speak to you at any length. Our pathway has been attended by the plaudits of multitudes, our way has been strewn with flowers; we've journeyed through the orchards of California laden with golden fruit; we have climbed to the summit of great mountains and have seen those rich mines from which precious metals are extracted; we have dropped again suddenly into fruitful valleys and our pathway has been made glad by the cheerful and friendly acclaim of our American fellow-citizens without regard to any party division (applause); but I beg to assure you that all the sweetness of flowers that have been showered upon us; that all the beauty of those almost tropical landscapes upon which we have looked; that all the richness of those precious mines; sink into forgetfulness as I receive today this welcome from my old friends. (Great applause.)"

The president's voice almost failed him at this point and there was a perceptible moisture in his eyes.

"My manhood has known no other home but this. It was the scene of my early struggles; it has been the scene, and you have been the instruments and supporters in every success I have achieved in life. I come to lay down before you to-day my thankful offering for your friendly helpfulness that was extended to me as a boy, and that has been mine in all the years of our intercourse that have intervened until this hour. (Applause.)

"I left you a little more than two years ago to take up the work of the most responsible office in the world. I went to these untried duties sustained by your helpful friendliness. I come to you again after these two years of public office to confess many errors, but to say to you that I have had but one thought in my mind. It was to use whatever influence had been conferred to me for the general good of all our people. (Applause.)

"Our stay to-day is so brief that I must defer myself a pleasure I would have in taking these old friends by the hand. God bless you all. I have not forgotten, I can never forget Indianapolis. (Prolonged applause.)

"I look forward to it, if my life shall be spared, as the city in which I shall rest when the hard life of work is done. (Applause.) I rejoice in its increase, its development as a commercial centre. I love its homes, its people, and none of you will pardon the effort of further speech and believe me when I say this is a most interesting and tender moment to me. Let me say to you for a time, God bless you, every one, good-bye." (Cheers.)

After brief speeches by Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk, the party entered carriages and were escorted by military, political and other organizations through the principal streets, around the circle and back to the Union station. Old friends cheered and waved handkerchiefs from the crowded sidewalks as the president's carriage passed along the line of march and many pushed past the policemen to grasp his hand. The applause was continuous from the beginning of the route to the end. Postmaster General Wanamaker received a cordial greeting from the letter carriers of the city who were massed in one of the streets. At the station hundreds of people pressed forward to shake hands with the president and as the train drew out at 5:30 many rushed after the train endeavoring to get a farewell grasp. A parting cheer burst from the concourse and the president's brief visit to his old home was over. Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the party did not leave the train and held an informal reception of many of their friends.

An Hour in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 14.—As the first rays of a bright spring sun shone on the seven hills of Hannibal, Mo., the presidential special arrived at that city in the midst of noisy blowing of whistles, the shouts of the thousands quelling the music of the bands.

The president and party had an ovation at Springfield, Ills., where a very pleasant hour was spent. Their arrival was heralded by the firing of a national salute and cheering of an immense crowd. Governor Fifer, Mayor Lawrence, Senators Cullom and Palmer, Representatives Springer and Henderson, Collector John M. Clark of Chicago, ex-Governor Oglesby and Col. E. D. Swain of Chicago, were among the first to greet the visitors and bid them welcome to the capitol of the state. The city was handsomely decorated, and the arrangements were so perfect, that although the visit lasted only one hour, nearly every resident of the city was given an opportunity to see the chief magistrate of the country, and the members of his party. The local militia, Grand Army men and civic organizations were drawn up in line at the station and escorted the party through the gaily decorated streets past the state capitol to the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery, where the formal ceremonies took place. Mayor Lawrence presided and Governor Fifer delivered an eloquent address of welcome, to which the president made a fitting response.

Through Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—The president's train arrived in Xenia station at 9.50 o'clock. The station was packed with people, to whom the president made an address. He was frequently cheered during its delivery, and Messrs. Wanamaker and Rusk made short speeches. The train left at 10 o'clock for Columbus. Carter Harrison, nephew of the president, left the party at Dayton.

The presidential train passed through Columbus at 11.30 to-night. The president was cheered by the crowd which had gathered at the station.

The Committee Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The committee of fifty, appointed by the mayor on the 16th of October last, under a resolution of the city council to investigate the matter of existence of secret societies or bands of oath-bound assassins, which had taken many lives in the city and to devise means and the most effectual measures for the uprooting of these assassins, to-day submitted its final report which is substantially as follows: The first work of the committee was to obtain a report of ninety-four assassinations by Italians and Sicilians and where the accused escaped for want of evidence. The results of the Hennessey trial demonstrated to the people that no one was safe from the mysterious band that was operating regardless of the law. It was only when this fear grew into absolute conviction that the people themselves rose in their might and took the law into their own hands. With the occurrence of that day the committee had no connection, nor did they have any knowledge of it. The report then goes on to show the existence of the Mafia here and says the Italian consul admitted the existence of that society to a sub-committee which called on him and promised to furnish the names of its leaders and other information regarding it, but at the last moment declined to do so, claiming that as it was an extra judicial body he did not feel warranted in giving the promised information.

The committee then suggests the following as possibly being the needful remedies to stamp out the evil:

First—The regulation of immigration.

Second—Reform in the criminal laws and administration of criminal justice.

Third—A law recognizing the existence of a bar association and endowing it with the powers to try and disbar any attorneys whose evil practices render him unworthy of being an officer of a court.

The report concludes: "The only radical remedy which suggests itself to us is the entire prohibition of emigration from Sicily and lower Italy. It was found necessary to prohibit Chinese immigration and congress passed the necessary law. Danger to California from the Chinese was no greater than the danger to this state from the Sicilians and southern Italians. We have had long experience with these people, and that experience has been a sad one. They are undesirable citizens and there is no reason why they should be permitted to participate in the blessings of a civilization which they are not only unable to appreciate but they refuse to understand or adopt.

CHINA AT THE FAIR.

The Flowery Kingdom Will Send an Exhibit.

SPECIAL HONORS TO CHICAGO.

The Prince and Ministers Request that Space may be Reserved—Chinese Merchants Notified to Prepare Their Exhibits.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The department of state has been officially informed of the acceptance by the government of China of the invitation to participate in the World's Columbian exposition. Mr. Denby, the United States minister at Peking, writes under date of April 11, to the secretary of state, saying that the prince and ministers have requested that the secretary of state shall see that space is reserved at Chicago for the exhibit of the Chinese government. A communication from the Chinese foreign office to Minister Denby says:

"In regard to this matter the Yamen some time ago addressed a note to the United States minister to the effect that as China is a long distance from the western countries, the emperor had not deputed official representatives to the expositions held in these countries of recent years; but having now received the kindly sentiments from the United States government, the prince and ministers have the honor to state that action will be taken in the premises as formerly mentioned, and they will lose no time in addressing the ministers, superintendent of northern and southern trade, as well as instructing the inspector-general of customs to issue notifications to the Chinese merchants at the treaty ports, setting forth that if there are any desirous of sending exhibits to Chicago, articles sent for exhibition purposes will be allowed to be exported free of duty."

The Pope on Socialism.

ROME, May 14.—The Latin text of the papal encyclical, about to be published, refutes the Socialist theories tending to abolish private property, and upholds the principles of the church as the first and main element in the solution of social questions. The true solution, the pope says, is to be found in the Gospel, which rightly studied would teach employers and employed to become united, while fulfilling their respective duties. The church has always sought to promote the application of the principles stated in the Gospel and to give moral and material help as inculcated in the doctrines of Christ. The state should intervene to regulate private property in order to insure the public peace, and the moral and material welfare of the working people. The pope here comments upon the necessity of Sunday rests, and deals at length with the subjects of strikes, of wages, and of the hours of labor for men, women and children.

In conclusion he dilates on workingmen's societies, including associations for mutual aid and accident insurance. The pope goes on to treat of sick benefit funds, of technical education, and mixed syndicates of employers and employes. The state, he declares, ought to countenance all such institutions, as calculated to improve existing social conditions. He reviews the good work that such institutions have already achieved and calls upon Catholics to assist in their formation, urging that all should be animated by a Christian spirit.

Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh are collaborating in the preparation of the English translation.

The Castlewood Reservoir.

DENVER, May 14.—The committee recently appointed by the mayor and the board of public works, on behalf of the city, to examine and report upon the condition of the Castlewood dam, makes some unimportant recommendations which simply confirm the plans of the Denver Water Storage company's engineers. The company will proceed with their work and complete the dam as originally intended.

This Castlewood dam is the pioneer water storage enterprise of Colorado, and its successful completion will mean millions of dollars added to the revenues of the state. The report, through some cause, seems to be unfriendly to the work, but does not pretend to say that the city of Denver is in any way endangered.

Sensational stories aroused some anxiety which this report, extremely conservative though it is, will serve to completely allay. Mr. Alfred P. Boller, the eminent civil engineer of New York city, will supervise the work of the company, which will be the fullest guarantee that it will be conscientiously and scientifically performed.

The Situation in Portugal.

MADRID, May 14.—Sensational reports with regard to the situation of affairs in Portugal are being circulated in this city. The Justicia, the Republican organ, publishes to-day telegrams from Portugal, which state that King Charles has called a meeting of the council of ministers, in order to confer with the council upon the financial and political situation. The Justicia adds that the king of Portugal is disposed to abdicate his throne should the ministers come to the conclusion that such a step is necessary.

A Family Quarrel.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 14.—The misunderstanding between Canada and Newfoundland has resulted in a cessation of the friendly arrangement touching the modus vivendi. Hitherto Canada's modus vivendi certificates have held good in Newfoundland and the Newfoundland certificates have been respected in Canada. Now the Newfoundland government refuses to recognize Canadian licenses and Canada proposes to retaliate by providing that no license issued by Newfoundland to a foreign vessel shall hold good in Canada until the Newfoundlanders recognize the Canadian licenses.

Rudini Explains.

ROME, May 14.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Premier Rudini said that the New Orleans issue was simply a question of international law. The departure of Baron Fava had been ordered as a protest against the course of the United States in rejecting responsibility for the outrage. The sympathy of Europe was with Italy, and Italy still hoped for a friendly solution of the difficulty. Italy would maintain the triple alliance as a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

Moving Day at Scottdale.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 14.—A large number of new hands to take the places of the strikers arrived here last night. One of the strikers, who came through with the new hands from Pittsburg, says that they will not go to work in the places of the old hands. To-day is a sort of moving day in the valley. Those who were dispossessed yesterday are moving their goods into the opera house.

Damage From Floods.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 13.—The waters are slowly subsiding and recent advices from Espanola above this city says that the river has fallen 33 inches since Friday noon. No damage has been done to this city, and the volume of water in the river has so decreased that no possible damage can ensue. At Barelas, below here, the last bank has gradually worn away until it is within a few yards of the railroad track, but the company are riprapping and constructing a wing dam so that now the track is regarded as safe.

In Valencia county much damage has been done. The little village of Valencia is almost entirely wiped out. The bridge across the Rio Grande at Las Lunas is impassable and thousands of acres of growing crops have been destroyed, and a number of poor people along the river rendered homeless. The worst is now generally regarded as over.

News from Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Sydney via Samoa and Honolulu this afternoon, bringing the following advices: The natives of several districts are still harping on the kingship question and raising feeling against King Malietoa and in favor of Mataafa, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the chief justice. The two chiefs charged with sending messengers around asking for a meeting of chiefs in the interest of Mataafa or some other chief to the kingship of Samoa, were both convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Foreign consuls have requested the American government to send a war ship to Samoa and the Charleston is reported to have been ordered there.

The queen of the Hawaiian islands has started on a tour of her kingdom and will be gone about six weeks.

Failure of an Insurance Company.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—The Nebraska Fire Insurance company was forced to the wall this afternoon by the action of some of the stockholders who went into court and applied for the appointment of a receiver. The petition was at once granted, and W. C. Albright was appointed. The company recently changed its management, nearly all of the old stockholders retiring. There were rumors at the time that the company was in financial straits, but they were denied. Arrangements were being completed, sanctioned by a majority of the stockholders, to wind up the affairs of the company and turn over the business to the Phoenix of Brooklyn, but this plan did not suit the minority of the stockholders, and the application for a receiver was the result. The assets of the company are placed at $50,000, but no statement of the liabilities or outstanding risks can be obtained.

Massachusetts Redistricting.

BOSTON, May 14.—The special legislative committee on the congressional redistricting of this state, reported a bill to the house this afternoon, Senator Brebner and Representative B. Pratt dissenting. It provides for thirteen districts, of which it is said eight will be surely Republican. A general consensus of opinion at the state house as gathered by the Herald reporters, is that the bill is a fair one and will pass. It makes many important changes from present lines.

A Ridiculous Story.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The secretary of the Haytian legation to-day said that the story in a morning paper of an attempt to assassinate President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is ridiculous, that the cable is in perfect order and if any attempt had been made the news would certainly have been sent to the legation, Jacmel, he said, was in the west, while President Hippolyte went around to the south via Las Cayes from Aquin.

New York Labor Situation.

NEW YORK, May 14.—There are ninety-two lumber dealers now banded together in the lumber trade association and nearly all shops have joined the general lock out.

Over 1200 housesmiths were paid their strike money to-day.

The framers are still keeping the strike up. The combination of strikes seems to have paralyzed the building trade.

A Continuance Granted.

EL PASO, Tex., May 14.—When the case of Postmaster Smith, charged with unlawfully refusing the Times mail edition admission to the mails, was called in U. S. Commissioner McKies' court this morning defendant asked for a continuance, which was granted and his bond was continued until May 21, when his case will be heard.

After Opium Smugglers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 14.—Forty men have left this port in the schooner Fearnot with two weeks' provisions on board for the purpose of overtaking and capturing the contraband vessel Halcyon, which left the Sandwich Islands a few days ago with a large cargo of opium. The crew of the Fearnot are heavily armed and with a promise of a large standing reward offered by the government for the apprehension of such craft they will spare no efforts to capture the Halcyon.

Conference of Charities and Corrections.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—The session of the Conference of Charities and Corrections this morning listened to the report of the committee on reports from state institutions.

This was followed by comments by individual delegates and five minute reports on incidents and phases of the work. This afternoon, from 3 to 6, a public reception will be given the delegates at the Propylaeum. Denver will probably be selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

THE GREAT LOCK-OUT

The Northwestern Discharges all its Switchmen.

A SURPRISE TO THE EMPLOYES.

The Company had been a Long Time Preparing for Trouble—The New Men Ready to Take the Places—The Company's Advantage.

CHICAGO, May 14.—This morning every union switchman in the employ of the Northwestern railroad not only in Chicago but at every other point was discharged. This was done in carrying out the company's orders not to allow the switchmen to interfere in the affairs of the company and dictate as to the discharge of yardmasters, etc. For months the company has been preparing for the battle and has been hiring non-union switchmen all over the country. So quietly has it been doing this work that the union switchmen did not get an inkling until the very last moment of what was going on. As soon as the local force was discharged 200 new men were ready to take their places at the switches. The new-comers were for the most part experienced men and under the supervision of the various division superintendents, had no trouble in doing the work. Each division superintendent had his own crew of men and went at the work carefully and systematically. The result was that the passenger and suburban trains as well as all freight trains, came and went on schedule time. All live stock and perishable freight was delivered and promptly handled. No violence was offered by the old men who stood about in groups.

The Northwestern officials are very confident of victory while the discharged men are somewhat dazed at the turn affairs have taken and have not yet determined upon their policy. Dispatches from various points on the road tell of the discharge of the switchmen there and the hiring of new men. At Milwaukee twenty-five new switchmen took hold and all trains are leaving on time. No trouble is reported there.

This afternoon the discharged men in the West Chicago yards went into secret meeting to settle upon a course of action. It is known that some of them are in favor of going to the company and asking to be reinstated. Others counsel holding out and a resort to violence if necessary.

At Fort Howard, Wis., not a wheel is turning. Green Bay freight is tied up. The company is supported in its position by the Conductor's, Firemen and Brakemen's unions. The Switchmen's union is not included in the National Federation of Railroad Employes.

Secretary Hall of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association said this afternoon: We have received no official confirmation from the Brotherhood of Trainmen that their order is supporting the railroad company in this matter. It is true that the places of the discharged switchmen are being filled by members of the Federations of Trainmen, but we are inclined to believe it is an individual act and not the wish of the order. The trainmen support themselves in their action by claiming that there is no strike, but they are merely filling the places of discharged men. We have telegraphed the headquarters of the trainmen at Galesburg to ascertain the exact condition of affairs with the lodge as a whole. We have received no reply as yet and cannot tell what the result will be. We have also telegraphed the supreme council to come to Chicago and assume entire charge of affairs. The supreme council is composed of the three highest officials in the switchmen's, conductors', trainmen's and firemen's orders, and the council is expected to arrive to-morrow or as soon as possible."

Contract Laborers Detained.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Eleven men, all Austrians, were detained at the barge office to-day because they had been brought here under contract to work in Chicago, some for the Consumers' Gas Co., and some for the City Cable Co. They came here on the steamship Nordland. Four of them were in charge of Giovanni Susso and seven in charge of Andria Kopajtick. Both Susso and Kopajtick have been employed by the above named companies in Chicago, and both have been back to their homes in Austria on a visit. In their affidavits made to their Chief Contract Labor Inspector Milholland, the two men stated that before they left here they were asked by their bosses to bring back men with them and to offer the men $1.50 a day. The entire party were barred from landing, but they all will be held to appear as witnesses in court against the companies who will be prosecuted for bringing men into the country under contract to work.

One Jack the Ripper Found.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The jury in the Carrie Brown inquest after hearing all the testimony and being out twenty minutes found that Carrie Brown came to her death by strangulation at the hands of Ameer Ben Ali, alias "Frenchy No. 1." Only one ballot was taken.

Frenchy, when the verdict was explained to him, thought he was already doomed, and told a reporter that he believed that he would be taken out at once and put to death. The situation was explained to him at which he expressed great relief. There was an immense crowd at the doors of the coroner's court to see the alleged "ripper" taken away to the Tombs.

Dead as the Dodo.

LONDON, May 14.—Michael Davitt sailed on the Polynesian to-day. He said that after the general election Parnell would only have four followers in parliament, and, except as a private commoner he would be as dead as the Dodo. Davitt thought that a general strike for eight hours would be a foolish policy.

European News.

LONDON, May 14.—The public interest in the American pursuit of the Chilian vessel Itata overshadows everything of a European nature and the last news is sought with the most eagerness. The British press is most unanimously with the insurgents and there is no concealment of the irritation felt at the course of the United States taking the opportunity to strike a blow at their cause. Apart from this, however, the affair excites interest from a naval standpoint, as possibly providing a test of the efficiency of the new American navy. At the Chilian embassy there is no concealment of the delight caused by the action of the American government.

The papal encyclical is enviously commented upon, but generally with favor, as being decidedly favorable to liberal ideas and in accord with the recent reported utterances of the pope in the same direction. Cardinal Manning has been besieged all day by reporters anxious to get the earliest copies of the document, which only reached the newspaper offices this evening.

The Birchall-Benwell murder is recalled by the fact that Pelly, who narrowly escaped Benwell's fate will start for Canada on Saturday to follow the profession of engineer.

Madame Blavatsky's ghost is already on its travels, if any confidence is to be placed in the statement of the Paris Liberte that it appeared to the Duchess Pomar in the presence of Madam Adam, on Friday, the news of the death coming some time afterward.

The Roumanian police arrested a gang of banknote forgers on a Danube steamer near Kustendji, and found 100,000 florins in forged notes, and a full forgery outfit in their luggage.

Secretary Blaine's Health.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The World this morning prints this: It is a matter of fact Secretary Blaine is in no condition to take part in business consultations. He receives no visitors and the state department officials have instructions to send no mail. The secretary has not been out of his bedroom since the musical festival last week, and it is doubtful if he has been out of his bed. The secretary's health has been bad for some time and he is now a very sick man. Indeed, he has been in no condition to work during several months past. Those who have kept close watch on him in Washington have remarked that since the beginning of the year he has been absent from the state department more days than he has attended, and when he did go to the department his stay was short. He has done most of his work during the past four or five months in the privacy of his own house and furthermore he has done it either lying in bed or reclining in an easy chair, propped up all around with cushions.

Reported Much Better.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The following statement was given out at the residence of Mr. Damrosch this morning relating to the illness of Secretary James G. Blaine:

"There seems to be an impression that the condition of Secretary Blaine is much worse than has been reported from day to day in the newspapers. Dr. Dennis, the family physician, called at the Damrosch residence this morning and after remaining with Mr. Blaine for nearly half an hour, stated that his patient was feeling much better to-day than he was yesterday. The secretary partook of a very light breakfast and afterwards chatted very pleasantly with his wife, son-in-law and daughter."

Michigan Forest Fires.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., May 14.—The forest fires in the lower peninsula are still burning from Manistee to Huron. The loss from these conflagrations is already estimated at $2,000,000 or more, with a probability that is will be doubled, unless checked by rain. Some of the losses in detail are as follows: Newaygo county, $100,000; Mecosta county, $50,000; Lake county, $75,000; Osceola, $50,000; Oceana, $70,000. Total for five counties $305,000. This is the estimate of a man who has spent a great many years in this section. If it is nearly accurate, the counties in which most of the good pine has been taken out are damaged over a quarter of a million, the loss of the upper tiers where there are vast acres of unbroken forest awaiting them will far exceed $2,000,000.

Arbitration Not Needed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is said at the state department that there has been no suggestions of arbitration of the difficulties between Italy and the United States growing out of the New Orleans tragedy as was reported in a special dispatch from Rome.

Arbitration is the last resort after diplomacy has failed and as Secretary Blaine has promised to consider the claims for indemnity it cannot be held that the diplomatic stage has passed. The rather indiscreet utterances of the Italian consul at New Orleans relative to the conspiracy to kill the mayor and other prominent persons caused some amusement at the department, but as this is not an official action no notice will be taken by our government.

Canadian Pacific Shareholders.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special to the Evening Post from Montreal says: "It came out at yesterday's meeting of the Canadian Pacific railroad that among the largest holders of stock are the administration office of Amsterdam known as the "Dutch Syndicate," 52,400 shares; Sir Donald Smith, 10,000; Sir George Stephen, 9000; R. B. Angus, 7000; Duncan McIntire, 20,000; Blake, Boisvan & Co., 17,000; Morton, Rose & Co., 30,000; and the London and Westminster bank, 40,000.

Investigating the Davis Case.

DENVER, May 14.—The coroner's jury resumed their investigation of the death of Thomas Kelley at 9:30 this morning, the first witness being Ed. Davis, one of the men who did the shooting. A number of other witnesses were heard, and then the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of gunshot wounds inflicted by F. N. Davis and his party. As to whether feloniously or not, the jury are unable to say. There will be a mass meeting to-night of the trades union to take action in the matter.

An Official Denial.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 14.—The government denies that any Chilian ship touched at a Mexican port up to a late hour last night or that any conflict took place near San Blas as rumored and published by the Anglo-American.

THE CITY'S GUEST.

Colorado Springs Welcomes the Presidential Party.

AN UNEQUALLED CELEBRATION.

Profuse Decorations and Densely Crowded Streets.

A Long Procession—At the Garfield School—Address to the Children—Speeches in the Evening—Kind Words from the Visitors.

Thousands of people wished and watched and waited Monday, wavering between hope of a welcome of warm Colorado sunshine to greet the president of the nation, and the fear that a drizzling eastern rain might spoil the decorations and take the warmth from the demonstrations of their hearty welcome. But as the day grew on the heavy masses of clouds drew up, and up, and up on the mountain sides until they were scattered away by the breezes and the smiling, not frowning, summit of the peak was visible.

Then it was that everyone began to get ready to meet the chief magistrate, President Harrison. Leaving their homes, with babies in their arms and children at their sides, they set out to the different points of vantage. The members of the fire department and the other organizations went to their meeting places and then marched to the city hall and from there to the Rio Grande depot. At half past 5 o'clock the station platform was packed with men, women, children and seven baby carriages. The crowd extended back nearly to The Antlers park railing and south to Huerfano street. On the station platform two passage ways were kept open, one by the police and the other by a detachment of cadets. Back of the depot were the thirty carriages for the party, and up North Park place stretched a long line of firemen, militia and secret societies in bright uniforms. On the rising ground north and east of the station were massed thousands of people in solid bodies, pushing and crowding but still orderly and good natured. Carload after carload of people from Manitou and Colorado City added their ities and hundreds to the gathering until it had assumed a most metropolitan proportions.

At ten minutes before 6 the train containing the welcoming delegation from Denver and this city rolled in and a feeble cheer arose from some mistaken patriots, who imagined they were greeting their chief ruler. The load of Denver and Colorado Springs people soon got off and then the train pulled out to make room for the president.

Promptly at 6 o'clock, on schedule time to a dot, engine 536 pulled in the handsome train of Pullmans containing the party for whom this enthusiastic welcome was designed. The party consisted of:

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

MRS. HARRISON.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER.

HON. JEREMIAH RUSK, Secretary of Agriculture.

MRS. MCKEE, daughter of the president.

MR. and MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON.

MRS. DIMMICK, sister of Mrs. Harrison.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. W. BOYD, passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad.

U. S. MARSHAL D. M. RANSDALL, in charge of the party.

MR. TIBBETTS, stenographer to the president.

MAJOR SANGER, U. S. Army, the president's military aide.

C. L. SAUNDERS, brother of Mrs. Russell Harrison.

CARTER B. HARRISON, nephew of the president.

ALFRED J. CLARKE, representing the Associated Press.

MR. OUTLAHAN, representing the United Press.

MR. AUSTIN, representing the Press-News association.

MR. BURR, an artist of Leslies'.

MR. DELONG, secretary to Mr. Boyd.

The president, Mrs. Harrison and a few others, stood on the rear platform of the last car and as the multitude caught sight of him a tremendous cheer arose which was repeated again and again. Hats and flags were waved in the air and the crowd pressed forward to catch a closer glimpse of the president. The president alighted and through a double line of cadets with arms and accoutrements glistening, and their muskets at "present arms" he went to his carriage.

The rest of the carriages were then brought up and filled, Judge Campbell and Colonel Bacon seeing to it that each man was seated in the right place, and the procession moved off.

On the way back from the depot the columns observed the following order:

FIRST BATTALION.
Platoon of Police.
Marshal of the Day and Aids.
Manitou Band.
Hook and Ladder Company with 16 Men.
Matt France Hose, with 20 men.
Tom Jackson's with 18 men.
B. F. Crowells with 14 men.
C. B. Perrin with 12 men.
P. O. S. of A., Commandery with 20 men.
P. O. S. of A. with 63 men.
U. S. K. of P. with 22 men.
Canton Colfax with 26 men.
I. O. O. F. with 50 men.
S. K. and A. O. U. W. with 42 men.

SECOND BATTALION.
Centennial State Band.
Troop A with 32 men.
College Cadets with 32 men.
Postoffice Employes.
Drum Corps.
G. A. R. with 14 men.

Carriage No. 1—President Harrison, Major Sanger, Mayor Sprague.

No. 2—Mrs. Harrison, Governor and Mrs. Routt, Hon. W. S. Jackson.

No. 3—Postmaster General Wanamaker, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Secomridge.

No. 4—Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, Senator Hill.

No. 5—Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Hon. E. E. Townsend, Mrs. W. S. Jackson.

No. 6—Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, President Slocum, ex-Senator Noble.

No. 7—Major Ramsden, Mr. Tibbits, Judge Helm, General W. J. Palmer.

No. 8—Mr. Carter Harrison, Mr. C. L. Saunders, Mr. J. S. Wolfe, Colonel De La Vergne.

No. 9—Mr. Clark, Mr. Outlahan, Mr. Gowdy.

No. 10—Mr. Austin, Mr. DeLong, Mr. Rogers.

No. 11—Senator E. A. W. Tabor, Mayor Platt Rogers and Mr. S. M. Allen.

No. 12—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Burns, Mr. Wadleigh.

No. 13—Secretary of State Eaton, Attorney General Maupin, State Auditor Henderson, Mr. McMurray.

No. 14—State Engineer Maxwell, Mr. Hartzell and Mr. Brewer.

Nos. 15 and 16—Tippecanoe veterans: Mr. G. S. Barnes, Mr. De La Vergne, Dr. Hammond, Mr. Adam Pastor, Mr. W. A. Conant, Mr. McMichael, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Dozier, Mr. Weed, Judge McTerrin and Judge Stewart.

Nos. 17 and 18—Mr. C. S. Sprague, Mr. Richard O. Howard, Mr. Thomas, Mr. S. N. Francis, Mr. W. L. Wilder.

No. 19—Mr. George Owen, Mr. W. D. Carr, Mr. Francis of the Colorado Sun, Mr. Charles S. Adams, Mr. C. A. Lyman.

No. 20—Mr. George R. Buckman, Mr. McCleary, Mr. Harp.

Nos. 21 and 22—The Colorado Springs city council.

No. 23—Manitou Springs city council.

No. 24—Colorado City council and the board of county commissioners.

Nos. 25 to 30—Members of the local reception committee.

The route taken was east on North Park place to Cascade; north on Cascade avenue to Kiowa; east on Kiowa street to Tejon; south on Tejon to Vermijo; east on Vermijo avenue to Nevada; north on Nevada avenue to Cucharras street, where the column formed in open order and was inspected by the president and party. The drive was then continued up Nevada avenue to Williamette, and then over to the Garfield school. Here were assembled nearly 1,000 school children. The president's carriage was drawn up in front and after the prolonged and tumultuous cheering had subsided he spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS—You have very appropriately named this school in which you have gathered a portion of the children of Colorado Springs for instruction. I understand another of your public schools is named after Abraham Lincoln. That too is a most appropriate designation, for where in all the story of our country among its men who have been illustrious in civil pursuits or in war, can two names be found which furnish more inspiration and hope to the youth of the land than the names of Lincoln and Garfield? (Applause.) Both men came of parentage so poor that no advantages attended their early years; and yet, each by his own inherent energy and indomitable will, by the persevering improvement of the meagre opportunities he enjoyed, reached the highest place in our land and are now embalmed in the affectionate recollection of their countrymen. I bid you all to read the lessons of these great lives, and to ponder them well; for, while not all may achieve all they achieved, useful and honorable positions in life may be achieved by you all. Wishing you every prosperity and success, I bid you all good bye. (Cheers.)

After leaving the school the president, followed by the long line of carriages, turned up Wahsatch to Monument, west on Monument to Nevada, north on Nevada to San Rafael and west to the college reservation, and around the semi-circle to the front of Palmer hall. Here were assembled the young ladies of Colorado college and enough of the college boys to make a very vigorous college yell, to which Mr. Harrison responded by rising and lifting his hat. As the line passed the steps each carriage of the visitors received the same hearty greeting. The drive back down Cascade avenue was a rapid one and without any particularly interesting incident.

AT THE ANTLERS.

After the drive and the return to The Antlers, the presidential party retired for a short rest, and at about 8.30 they repaired to the parlor which had been magnificently decorated. In every part of the room were cut flowers and potted plants from the conservatory of Mr. S. D. Bradford. Over the mantel was a representation of the national flag in flowers. It was four by six feet and composed as follows: The red of scarlet geraniums, the white of phlox and white heliotrope, the blue of heliotrope and ageratum, and the stars of marguerite daisies. The posts were wound from top to bottom with streamers of kinnikinnick, and sixteen streamers of the national colors were festooned about the room.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison's room was very tastefully arranged. On the floor were heavy Persian rugs, furnished by Taminosian. Cut flowers were profusely distributed about the room, and other graceful decorations combined to make a very rich and artistic effect.

The outside of the hotel had been handsome festooned with flags, evergreen and bunting and with the innumerable lights presented a pleasing sight.

THE DINNER.

At 8.30 the presidential party was entertained at dinner, the guests of Mr. Barnett, the manager. The large dining room was used and presented a magnificent appearance. The tables had been set in the form of a letter C, with a smaller table at the side. They were a mass of flowers, cut glass and silver. The president sat at the head of the C. Upon his right was Mrs. Routt, Governor Routt, Mrs. Harrison, Russell Harrison, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Hon. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. Dimmick, Captain De Coursey, Mrs. Boyd, Major Ramsden, Mrs. C. F. Barlow, Mr. Tibbetts, Mrs. Platt Rogers, Major Sanger, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mr. C. L. Saunders, Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, Mr. A. J. Clarke, Mrs. D. B. Fairley, Dr. Solly, Mrs. J. B. Gregg, Colonel De La Vergne, Mrs. Smith, J. E. Humphrey, Mr. Carter Harrison, Mrs. S. E. Solly. Upon the president's left were Mrs. E. R. Buckman, Secretary Rusk, Mrs. McKee, Mayor Sprague, Russell Harrison, President W. F. Slocum of Colorado College, Mrs. DeCoursey, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Outlahan, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Austin, J. S. Wolfe, Hon. E. A. W. Tabor, Mr. De Long, secretary to Mr. Boyd, Hon. Chas. E. Noble, Mr. Burr, Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, ex-Senator N. P. Hill, Mr. D. B. Fairley, Hon. Hosea Townsend, Mrs. N. P. Hill, Judge J. C. Helm, Judge John Campbell. At the side table were Mr. W. S. Allen, chairman of the real estate exchange of Denver, State Auditor Henderson, Attorney General Maupin, Warden Smith of the state penitentiary, Mr. Harsen, of Denver, Mr. Brewer, secretary of the governor, Governor Routt's young daughter, Mr. John Curr, Mr. C. E. White and others of this city, and representatives of the Denver press.

Manager Barnett and Steward Lee and of the Antlers had prepared an elegant dinner for the party which was splendidly served. President Harrison and party thoroughly enjoyed the repast, remaining at the table much longer than has been their custom on similar occasions. The following is the menu:

MENU.

Terrapin,
Bouillon,
Soup Sticks, New Radishes,
Baked Kneefish—American,
Potato Croquettes, Sliced Cucumbers,
Fried Frog Saddles,
Boiled Capon with Pork, Egg Sauce,
Cauliflower, Allemande,
Fillet of Beef, Larded, Antlers,
Asparagus au beurre,
Sweetbreads braize, Mushrooms,
Spinach with Cream,
Queen Fritters, Jamaica Rum Sauce,
Imperial Punch,
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef,
Roast Turkey Stuffed,
Green Peas,
Mashed Potatoes, New Potatoes in Cream,
Roast Plover with Cress,
Chicken Salad, Dressed Lettuce,
Pudding Soufflé a la Reine, Champagne Sauce,
Peach Meringue Pie, Pumpkin Pie,
Charlotte Russe au Maraschino,
Almond Cake, Angel Food, Lady Fingers,
Fancy Macaroons, French Kisses,
Chartreuse Jelly, Port Wine Jelly,
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream,
Strawberries with Whipped Cream,
California Oranges, Bananas, Apples,
Mixed Nuts, Layer Raisins, Figs,
Roquefort, Pine Apple and Cream Cheese,
Bent's Biscuits, Soda Crackers, Coffee.

Mr. Barnett and his assistants deserve the greatest praise for their efforts in entertaining the party.

THE ADDRESSES.

Immediately after dinner the president and other gentlemen in the party went out upon the balcony looking to the east and made short addresses. A large crowd had gathered in the streets and was restlessly shouting for some time before speakers made their appearance. It was about 10 o'clock when Mayor Sprague began speaking.

Mayor Sprague, in introducing President Harrison, said:

As chief executive of our nation, as an honored citizen of our own, our favored land, and as a representative of all that contributes to the intelligence, peace and prosperity of our beloved country, we welcome you to our city of homes. While the mountains of Colorado teem with mineral wealth, and the rich oil wells, not far remote from our own county, pour forth their treasures, in neither of these does our special locality claim preeminence. But in mineral springs, so easy of access to all our people, in the untiring beauty of our natural scenery, with mountain peaks that inspire sublime contemplation, in our educational and religious advantages, in the salubrious nature of our climate, the almost perpetual sunshine with which we are visited, making this a desirable resort for winter, while the cool breezes of the Rocky range relieve the heat of summer, in the pure water that flows from our mountain streams, our extensive railway communication, connecting us with all points, east, west, north and south, and reaching an altitude of over 14,000 feet, as the Manitou system winds its way to the summit of Pike's Peak; in the satisfaction and contentment of our people, who, when tired of walking can ride over twenty-two miles of rapid transit at their leisure, and in the growth and increasing valuation of our city—in all these we see that Colorado Springs and its immediate vicinity have that to offer which will prove a source of blessing to others, as it has been to those who have long enjoyed its benefits. Multitudes, restored to health, testify to the invigorating atmosphere with which this Centennial state is favored, and those who once become acquainted with our surroundings are content to remain here until translated to "a better country." We only regret that your engagements prevent a longer stay in our midst, but sincerely hope that the impressions made by this brief sojourn will be such that we shall have the pleasure, at no distant day, of according you, and those with whom you are now associated, a reception that shall not be limited as to time, nor circumscribed by anything save your greatest pleasure. To these few remarks I would only add that, in behalf of all our people, residents and visitors, not only from this city, but from adjoining cities and surrounding country, whose hearts beat loyal to the principles of American liberty, and who wish for their Chief Magistrate many years of uninterrupted health and happiness, I extend to you a most cordial welcome.

I have the pleasure and honor of introducing to you the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

The president stepped forward, amid tumultuous applause and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I am sure you will crown the kindness which you have shown me to-day by permitting me to make my response to these words of welcome exceeding brief. I have spoken already four or five times to-day. The early evening air will not allow me to exercise my voice with the customary immunity, but I cannot refrain from saying to you how much we have been pleased by the hasty glimpse we have been permitted to have of this beautiful city. The fame of Colorado Springs has spread throughout the entire East.

Much I had heard of the beauty of its location, the grandeur and sublimity of its mountains, of the health-giving atmosphere which fills these valleys, and of its marvelous springs, refreshing and life-giving, which break from your mountain side; of these marvelous and weird products of time that stand in the Garden of the Gods—of all these I have heard.

I regret that the brevity of our stay is such that we shall not be able to see and enjoy this, our, my countrymen, no spring that ever broke from mountain side, no bracing air that ever filled these valleys, was more refreshing and invigorating to the invalid, or to the weary man your hearty greeting here has been to us. (Applause.)

I visit your great state for the first time. When this journey has been completed, only two of the states of the Union, and only its most distant territory, will have escaped my personal inspection and observation. From Maine to California, from the line of Michigan, where it is skirted by the waters of the Sault Ste. Marie, to the Savannah, I have traversed this broad land of ours, and, out of all this journeying, out of all this mingling with our people, I have come to be a prouder and a better American.

We have a country whose diversity of climate and soil and production, makes it in a degree not true of any other people in the world, independent and self-contained. We have our philanthropic sympathies for mankind the world around, but we could live very comfortably if there was no other country in the world except this. (Applause.) None of the necessities of life, and few of its luxuries would be denied to us, if we should limit ourselves to articles of American growth and product. (Applause.)

But, better than all this, greater than our material production, are those things that enter into and characterize the American social and political life. A distinguished Englishman, journeying in this country not many years ago, speaking of his observations, rather caustically mentioned that the question most often asked him was whether he was not surprised by the great strides of this country. He was a man of discernment, one who looked beneath the surface, who said that greater still, to him, was the surprise that over sixty millions of people would maintain and preserve under free republican institutions, the social order, the individual liberty, which was maintained here. Greater still, was the marvel that this great people could have survived and maintained its institutions under the terrible strain of the great civil war. Greater than all else was the unification of the people which followed that period; and so, my countrymen, we are to-day truly one great people.

We have a government whose concern it is to let the people alone, to work out freely with those agencies and powers that God has given them, each one his own individual destiny and career.

I rejoice to be with you to-night as an American citizen. I rejoice in the glory which the century has brought, and which, ere the close of this century, will be greatly enhanced; but, above all local pride, I rejoice to-night that we are citizens of one country, knowing one flag, one constitution, one common purpose—to work out one destiny for this whole land. (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Harrison's remarks, Mayor Sprague said: "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the man who sends you all your letters." (Laughter.)

Mr. Wanamaker stepped forward and spoke as follows:

I thank you, my friends, for the call that you make, but would prefer greatly to leave you with the wise thoughts that have been spoken by the greatest ruler, the most important man, that the stars of Heaven look down upon to-night in this whole wide world. (Applause.) One would need a silver trumpet in this silver country for an acre of people to hear. (Laughter and applause.) But I cannot close that I thank you for all the consideration that you have given to prepare the beautiful welcome that greeted us to-night on our arrival in your beautiful city. I was prepared, from what I heard, to see a beautiful town and a happy people, but the half was not to me. You have been wonderfully blest in this climate, in the surroundings, and in the wise plan on which your city was founded. I am very sure that Switzerland does not contain more beautiful scenery than that which lies between the town we started from this morning and where we stand to-night. And, with this great beginning that you have made, what will coming years do in establishing homes of refinement, sanitariums from which you will send back the overworked people from the older cities that shall flock to you, with new life and new vigor to take up the burdens of life.

I rejoice in all your prosperity. Now, since we have been able to make this visit, some of us who have never understood before the needs of western cities, will make broader plans and better schemes in each department of the government which reaches the people with benefits and blessings.

I am very sure that even the sunniest dreams we have indulged in as to the future of this beautiful town will be more than realized if you keep on working in the same line in which you have begun, and I am sure that you may count on it, and that you will have as much of prosperity as your visitors to-night, from the bottom of their hearts, wish for you.

When I think that this state, alone, incloses $9,000,000 in silver every day in the year—Sundays included (laughter)—it passes my comprehension.

I wish that some of you would tell me where some of my friends could find some money that they put in some of these mines and have not been able to see anything from. (Laughter.)

I saw in the streets of Leadville that you had taken out a hundred and sixty millions in twelve years. I don't know how much has been put in. (Laughter.)

I have only respect for the men that come from the eastern cities to work in these mines and cultivate these valleys and build these towns that are to be the price of the whole country. I fear that in the east we are getting slow and old-fashioned and it is good for us to come out here and meet you—(applause and laughter), and get a new pace. Whether we can keep step with you I am not so sure; at all events there is something so breezy and health-giving that it is an inspiration to come and see you if it is only for a little. I pray that God's blessing may attend you and that all to which you put your hands shall bring to you the most wonderful results and blessings. Thank you for your kind attention.

Mayor Sprague then introduced Secretary J. S. Rusk and he made the following remarks:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I told your mayor that I could not, and would not attempt to make any speech to-night. I am struck with the beauty of your place, though, and must say that myself and Mr. Wanamaker, I believe, are the only two invalids I have seen since I came to your city. (Laughter and applause.) I have been told that your city was made up of invalids that came here for their health, and I have met, I think, from twelve to fifteen thousand of them, and I have not seen one of them yet that was not well. (Laughter and applause.)

We had the most beautiful drive around your city to-day that we have had since we started. (Great applause.) We started with our faces toward the south and were received with open arms, and we went on to the western coast and there we were received kindly and we were pelted with flowers by the tons. (Applause.) And then we went on up the coast to the uppermost point when we found it was raining there, and there is where I became an invalid. (Laughter.) I tried to talk to fourteen acres of people and I drew into my lungs about two pails of water and the next day I was busted. (Great laughter.) And then we sailed on to Salt Lake City where we were all salted and provided for the heights we were at this morning. There we reached Leadville. We don't they hadn't ought to call it Leadville, they ought to call it Silvertown, for it was away up in the heavens near the lining—I suppose the silver lining—and I had great work to get my friend Wanamaker away for fear he would never get so high again. (Laughter.)

But we have come here to visit this beautiful place and I cannot leave without thanking you for this great demonstration that we have been shown. I hope you will always remain as healthy and in as good a state as you are to-night. I know if you do you will refuse any other place on the face of God's green earth. Good night.

Mayor Sprague then said: "This grows so much better as we continue it that in order to continue it a little longer I will introduce another speaker whose face is beaming with smiles and he kept us in good humor as we came over the Rockies. I have the pleasure of introducing Governor Routt."

Governor Routt's remarks were as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This is absolutely a fraud on me—(Applause and laughter)—and it will be a bigger fraud for you, I am sure. I dislike to attempt to make a speech to you to-night or even attempt to make a few remarks. We have in our midst some of the most distinguished citizens of the United States. We can talk under the shade trees up here and have a very good time, but after hearing the gentlemen you have heard you don't want to hear from me. (Cries, go on.)

Governor Routt—We have taught these gentlemen something, however, that they had not known before. As Secretary Rusk says of Postmaster General Wanamaker that he was as high up perhaps as he will be. Is that what he said?

A voice—Yes.

Governor Routt—The fact is that they are both good ones and one is as apt to go as high as the other.

I was in the postoffice department some fifteen years before Mr. Wanamaker was there and I discovered that it was no fun sending letters all over this country. I carried love letters to my wife before we were married, and it resulted in a splendid union for me and she has not complained so far. (Laughter.)

The fact is my friends, you are unaccustomed to stand on the damp ground in Colorado. It is most always too dry, now my advice would be to go home and have a good night's sleep and dream about the president of the United States—the greatest man to-day on the American continent. He makes more good speeches in the shorter space of time than any other man has ever made in America. We are going to elect him president again if nothing happens and we don't believe anything will occur to prevent it. Good night.

The mayor then announced that Mrs. Harrison would hold a reception in the hotel, and thereupon the crowd dispersed.

THE RECEPTION.

After President Harrison had delivered his speech he went to the parlors below and his and Mrs. Harrison held an informal reception. The president stood in the northwest corner of the parlor and with him were Governor Routt, ex-Senator Hill, Congressman Cowgill, Major Sanger and Hon. W. S. Jackson. Mrs. Harrison occupied the large bay window in the west end which was separated from the main room by ribbons of white. The following ladies received with Mrs. Harrison:

Mrs. John B. Routt, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, Mrs. Orlando Metcalf, Mrs. S. E. Solly, Mrs. C. E. Elredge, Mrs. Jas. B. Gregg, Mrs. M. D. Ormes, Mrs. M. L. De Coursey, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Boyd.

The crowd entered through the main hall and passed out over the porch to the rear. About 500 persons had shaken the president's hand when the accident to the porch in the front of the building occurred, shaking off the crowd. Fortunately no one was hurt, and the president, when told of it made anxious inquiries. All other entrances had been closed and the president and wife soon retired to their rooms.

At the conclusion of the reception the members of the party went to their trains at the depot and retired for the night. This was considered better as they will not be compelled to be up early this morning.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations along the line of march were elegant and while unable, on account of lack of space, to give as full a description as we desire, yet the following are worthy of especial mention:

The Hagerman block, corner of Kiowa and Tejon streets, had tri-colored bunting crossing diagonally on the front of the building, and innumerable flags. The Santa Fe ticket office was very prettily decorated, while the Colorado Springs club and Masonic lodges tastefully arranged the upper part of the opera house block. The Evening Telegraph and Messrs. Bacon & Meier's office were artistically festooned with red, white and blue; while directly opposite, Mr. H. C. Shimp, the clothier, did himself and establishment justice. Continuing south on Tejon street, E. Robinson's drug store is noticed, upon the left hand side, at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue. The decorations were neatly arranged and consisted of flags in the windows above and tri-colored streamers wrapped around the posts at the entrance and trees in front. Upon the northwest corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon is the First National bank, which was very attractively arranged. Red, white and blue streamers were festooned around the balcony over the entrance to the bank while the entrance way itself was gaily decorated. The stores of the Lowe Gas and Electric company, Gibson & Page and Perkins & Holbrook were each artistically decorated with flags and banners hoped across the front of the building. The proprietors of the Midland cigar store showed their patriotism by the very fine decorations which were arranged in honor of the occasion. At the corner was a large American flag fixed so as to form a canopy, leading from which were tri-colored streamers extending across the sidewalks to the trees, around which they twined until reaching the sidewalk. Messrs. Berrey & Pierson were the designers and executors of the display. The hardware firm of Barnes & Sons also had their establishment tastefully decorated. The windows of Giddings Bros. & Bent deserve special mention likewise that of Fairley Bros. In the north window of Giddings Bros. & Bent may be seen Liberty in all her glory, arrayed in a red, white and blue dress, with a background of the same colors. In the south window is a large gilt cannon with a stack of cannon balls and draping proper to the occasion. The window of Fairley Bros. has called forth numerous expressions of approval. Sloping back on four sides, a distance of six or eight feet are red, white and blue streamers, at the end of which, in a heavy gilt frame, is a large portrait of President Harrison. The stores of Henry Kranz, Phil Strubel, P. A. McCurdy, and the Consolidated Book store, are each worthy of mention. The dry goods house of Wilbur & Wood had neat and pretty show windows that attracted considerable attention from passers by. The south window is curtained with the national colors; in the background is a large shield white in the foreground is a stack of repeating rifles, tied at the top with tri-colored ribbons. The business house of the El Paso County bank was tastefully decorated with streamers and flags; as is the meat market of Stark and Titus. The candy store of A. A. Waling was neatly arranged. The tri-colors even extending to the strips of candy in the windows. The drug stores of Woods & Torrence, Miller Bros., and G. B. Storer, are also worthy of mention, the first mentioned being especially fine. The establishment of the De La Vergne Furniture company was very artistically decorated. On the outside of the main entrance is arranged a large canopy and area, extending across the sidewalk. On each pillar of the arch is a large shield, and twined around the pillars are tri colored streamers. Next to the arch is a large pavilion, tastefully decorated. The neat window of Reed Bros. should not be overlooked. Some of the most attractive displays, however, may be seen upon Pike's Peak avenue. The design and arrangement of the decorations upon the Gazette block, were of Messrs. Giddings Bros. & Bent, and attracted much favorable comment. The Dursee building was tastefully decorated, as was also the real estate office of A. L. Dawton. The offices of Pitts & Woolsey and the Rio Grande, and the establishments of Ainsworth Brown and A. M. Strain, are also well decorated. Special attention is called to the arch of colored electric lights across Pike's Peak avenue. In the centre of the arch is the word "Welcome," in large letters, formed of colored electric lights. The El Paso Electric Light company certainly deserve a good deal of praise and credit for the success which attended their enterprise in this respect. A short distance farther east is a large "X," composed of Chinese lanterns, extending completely across the thoroughfare, and which had a beautiful effect after dark when the candles were lighted. The decorations on Nevada avenue should not be forgotten. Paul Gerhardt had the front of his workshop

neatly covered with bunting, and Messrs. Frost, Burnes and Mangold deserve credit for the artistic manner in which the city hall was decorated.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.

The train which hauls the presidential party is a palace on wheels. Money could not make it handsomer. One cannot perceive anything in it or about it that could be improved. A king never had so royal an equipage. "The presidential special" is the inscription in golden letters on the combination car Aztlan. There are four coaches in addition to the combination car.

The front part of the Aztlan is devoted to baggage and boxes. Then comes the smoking compartment. It is as handsomely furnished as an ordinary parlor. It is provided with desks, book cases, chairs and sofas. There are plenty of books in the library, and good books, too. Electric fans are attached to each end of the train so the president can cool himself off when warm or when he gets to thinking about Rudini. There is a bath room attached with hot and cold water, a big chair where the president can sit down and have his face shaved or his hair cut. Secretary Jerry Rusk might have the use of that chair, too, if he wanted to, but he doesn't for his hair is long enough for the wind to whistle several tunes in it at the same time and never miss a note.

The dining car which follows the combination car is richly furnished. The seats are pearl gray, and are in esthetic harmony with the bright, silvery lamp and fittings above. There are cooks and waiters in these who wear immaculate linen and look as though preparing food for the distinguished party was not disagreeable, but was exceedingly healthy employment. The dining car is named Coronado.

The president's car is the New Zealand. The interior of it is upholstered in plush as blue as the waters of the gulf. The curtains are of a soft brown. The sleeping apartments are exquisitely lovely. No bridal chamber could look handsomer, and the beds look inviting enough to tempt a man to sleep upon them in summer. The woodwork is hand carved and the effect is pleasing.

The car Ideal is composed of six drawing rooms, decorated in the highest style of art. The berth panels are adorned with white flowers and glittering gilt. All of the sections are differently ornamented, and present a piece of artistic beauty that the eye of an artist would enjoy.

The Vacuna is a library and observation car which brings up the rear of the train. It also contains six sections equally as richly dressed as the president's car. Sixteen chairs are arranged alongside the big glass windows. There is an interesting batch of literature in this car. Flur and Tom Thayer, Balzac and Horace Greeley's farm book are all here. Electric fans are also fitted up in this car. The rear platform is seven feet long and nine feet wide and is finished in with brass and bronze. The roof is so arranged that in a rain the president could stand on the platform and address an audience without getting dampened.

The entire train is illuminated by electricity, the dynamo being in the forward end of the baggage car. The train is heated by steam, the temperature being kept about even all the time. The outside appearance of this palatial home on rails is not in contrast with Pullman sleepers, but if you are on the inside of an ordinary sleeper after having gone through the president's train, you are not "in it" at all.

NOTES.

The president's carriage was drawn by four beautiful horses, the harness for which was furnished by H. T. O'Brien.

There were many expressions of approval heard upon the streets yesterday at the appearance of Troop A and the college cadets.

Mr. [illegible] Sebridge, one of the largest sheep owners, yesterday presented "Baby McKee" with a young lamb. It will be forwarded immediately.

A noticeable attempt was made to hide the county court house behind some bunting yesterday, but the signs upon the windows gave it away.

General Wanamaker expresses it that the trip has been most enjoyable throughout, without a single unpleasant incident. It has been a continual round of Fourth of Julys.

Postmaster General Wanamaker did not attend the dinner at The Antlers as he was the guest of his old friend F. F. Sebridge at his home on North Weber street. He appeared later at the reception.

Captain De Coursey in a very few words presented Mrs. Harrison the beautiful book of views of this vicinity. Mrs. Harrison responded, thanking the people of Colorado Springs, and expressing regret that she could not make a longer visit to view the scenes pictured. The book is one of the handsomest presents tendered the party on the tour.

The members of the press accompanying the party were loud in their expressions of pleasure at the reception given the president. They declared that there appeared to be a more general turnout than in any city they had visited in proportion to size. The appearance of the people also struck them very forcibly. One of them declared that it made him homesick to see so many eastern faces.

The part of the college in the entertainment of the president was an important one. All yesterday morning the students were busy decorating the college buildings from roof to foundation, and their efforts made the three college buildings among the most ornamental of the city. Six hundred yards of star bunting were draped in big streamers on the front of the two dormitories and Palmer hall and were wound around the pillars of the buildings and the hitching posts. The college colors were also given a place in the doorway and on the pillars of Palmer hall. The college cadets formed in line with the parade at the city hall with about twenty-five men and made their usual good showing in the day's proceedings. They were decorated with bouquets of flowers presented to them by Mrs. J. R. Hayes, Jr., and their appearance throughout the parade won for them many compliments from the onlookers.

Flag Raising at The Liller.

The first event in the programme of the presidential visit was the raising of the flag at the Liller school, on the corner of South Wahsatch and Cucharras streets. Quite a crowd of visitors gathered around the building, outside of the yard.

At 2 o'clock the janitor raised the new flag and the school children swarmed out of the recitation rooms into the yard. Here they gathered in a mass before the platform in front of the building, and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America stationed themselves at the side.

The exercises were commenced by the singing of a patriotic hymn well suited to the occasion by the school children. This was followed with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Gregg. Professor Pattison superintendent of the public schools, addressed the school children on patriotism—"The new study which we have introduced into our curriculum—love of country and love of flag." In closing he introduced Mr. D. Heron, who spoke at some length, giving his audience an outline of the country's history which led up to the originating of the stars and stripes.

A German B. A. P. Eaton spoke as the representative of the P. O. S. A., mentioning with what great pleasure the order had accepted the invitation to be present at the exercises.

The school children closed the exercises by a recitation, the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and three lusty cheers for Harrison followed by the cheers of the P. O. S. A.

In spite of the dark gloomy weather it was a sight worth seeing. There were 500 children before the bunting decked in a solid mass with flags rising here and there among them and star bunting and flags decorated the school building very handsomely.

A Jest That Became Earnest.

The old saying that "a king's jester is like a dog in a lion's cage" was amply verified in the case of Peter the Great's famous court buffoon, Balakireff, who more than once took such liberties with his formidable master as would have cost any other man dear. On one occasion a cousin of the jester had incurred the czar's displeasure and had been sentenced to a severe punishment, no one daring to show any interest in him save Balakireff himself, who at once made his appearance before the offended czar to beg mercy for the culprit.

The moment Peter saw the well known figure coming up the hall he guessed his errand, and called out fiercely, "It's no use, Balakireff, you need not waste your breath, for I vow, on my word of honor, that I will not grant what you are going to ask!"

Quick as thought the ready witted jester threw himself at the emperor's feet and said in an imploring tone, "I beseech you, Piotr Alexeievitch (Peter, son of Alexis), do not pardon that rascal of a cousin of mine!"

Angry as he was the czar laughed in spite of himself at this unlooked for turning of the tables, and remitted the culprit's sentence accordingly. But not long after this it came to Balakireff's own turn to fall into disgrace, and Peter, in one of his characteristic bursts of rage, fiercely bade the poor old jester "never to show his face on Russian soil again."

But Balakireff's exile was not a long one, for barely a week later the czar, who was then in his newly built capital of St. Petersburg, saw from his palace window the banished man jogging coolly past in a cart filled with turf.

"Hollo, you rascal," cried Peter, "did not I tell you never to show your face on Russian soil again?"

"Nor have I," replied the wag, with an impish grin; "this turf in my cart is Swedish soil, every bit of it, dug up on the other side of the Finn and border."

Peter smiled grimly at the trick, but in another moment the black frown which few men could face unmoved darkened his massive features.

"It may be Swedish soil now," said he sternly, "but it shall be Russian ere long!"

And only a few months later a fresh stride in Peter's career of conquest made good the pledge. DAVID KER.

Why Humanity Is Dwarfed.

Woman has not suffered alone from the denial to her of political equality. The human race is like a man who through infancy, youth and manhood has compelled his right leg to bear the burden of his body, regarding the left merely as an ornamental appendage, to be swung up by supports and tricked out with ribbons, lace and jewelry. The one would be nerveless and feeble, the other lame and overworked, and the progress of the whole body would be halting, uneven and slow. So with the body politic. All who are interested in public affairs feel how lame, unequal and imperfect is the advance of society, and how heavily drag the mighty interests of the great republic.

It will be no better till complete justice is done to woman. With her enfranchisement there will come a nobler era. Then, with interests that are identical, with a humanity common to both, the masculine head married to the feminine heart, wisdom supplemented with love, man and woman shall together work out the great problems of life, and a nobler and better civilization shall come to the waiting future.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

OVER THE RANGE.

The President's Trip Across Colorado Mountains.

THROUGH CITIES AND CANONS.

From Glenwood Springs to Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo and Colorado Springs—Speeches and Receptions by the Way.

The presidential party left Glenwood Springs Sunday evening, and was side-tracked at Gypsum, thirty miles away for the night. The president's train left Glenwood about 7 o'clock and was followed by Governor Routt's train at 9.30 carrying Mr. Wanamaker who had remained to address a children's meeting. During the night the start was made for the Atlantic slope and Leadville was reached at 7.30. A large crowd awaited the president at Leadville, and the party was taken a drive over the carbonate camp. The president, the postmaster-general and the secretary of agriculture made short addresses from the balcony of the Hotel Kitchen. Only a stay of one hour was made at Leadville. The entire party enjoyed to the utmost the ride down the Arkansas valley and through the Royal Gorge. Short stops were made at Buena Vista, Salida, Canon City, Florence and other towns on the route and the president and others made short addresses. At Pueblo a large concourse of people awaited the president at the depot and along the entire line of the parade, which included a drive to the mineral palace. Starting for Colorado Springs the party arrived promptly on time.

Governor Routt's train preceded the president's train ten minutes, and the day was spent rather quietly by those on board. General Wanamaker, Mr. Rusk and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison rode from Leadville part of the way down the river with the members of the governor's party. At several points along the line Governor Routt was called out for a speech. Those on board the train held a meeting during the afternoon and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The D. & R. G. Railway company has kindly furnished the delegation from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, appointed to welcome President Harrison and party with special transportation to and from Glenwood Springs, and,

WHEREAS, Said delegations have received from the railroad officials and employes of said company, and especially S. T. Smith, general manager, S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent, J. J. Burns, superintendent of transportation, and J. A. Wadleigh, assistant passenger agent, the most uniform courtesy and unceasing attention possible during our entire journey, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the said officials and employes our heartfelt thanks, and wish to each of them in return for their kindness a life of happiness as boundless as the gratitude we feel.

JOHN L. ROUTT, Governor;
PLATT ROGERS, Mayor of Denver;
W. B. HAMILTON, Mayor of Pueblo;
HOSEA TOWNSEND,
N. P. HILL,
H. A. W. TABOR,
And all members of the joint delegation.

At Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., May .—The greeting to the chief magistrate of the country was hearty, spontaneous and cordial. He arrived there at 7.30 o'clock this morning, having been escorted from Glenwood Springs by Governor Routt, Mayor Rogers of Denver, and a committee of citizens, and was welcomed by the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles. A large crowd was gathered at the station and lusty cheers were raised to the din. The city was wrapped in bunting in honor of the occasion and at least 10,000 flags were flying in the breezes. The line of march was especially well decorated, the features of which were steamers crossing the main thoroughfare at short intervals. These bore mottoes as follows: "We come to Our President," "We come to the City of Silver and Lead," "Leadville, a Sister Setting in a Sea of Silver," and "$159,633,078 in Twelve Years."

At the dump trestle of the Silver Cord mine on Iron Hill was an immense fac-simile of the "cart wheel" dollar with the words "Sixteen to One" representing the ratio of gold to silver. On the obverse side of the dollar was a portrait of the president and this inscription, "We come to the President of the United States to the Greatest Silver Camp on Earth."

On the arrival of the train, the president and party were escorted through the baggage room to the west side of the depot, where carriages and a military escort were in waiting. Without delay or ceremony the party took their places in the line assigned to them and the procession, which included the local militia, Grand Army men, civic organizations state and city officials in carriages, proceeded through streets crowded with enthusiastic people to the Hotel Kitchen, where a halt was made. Several of the party ascended to the gaily decorated balcony, where the formal ceremonies took place. The governor of Colorado, the mayor of Leadville and Col. R. L. Higgins, chairman of the committee of arrangements, occupied seats on the balcony.

The address of welcome was delivered by Judge L. M. Goddard, at the close of which he presented to the president a brick weighing eighty ounces, or nearly seven pounds, made of Leadville silver, 999 fine. The dimensions are 4x2½x1 inch and it is an exact fac simile of the silver bricks as they come from the refineries, the face of the brick bears the following: "To Benj. Harrison, President of the United States, from the Smelters of Leadville, May 1., 1891." On the reverse side was the inscription: "159,633,078 in twelve years." The president made the following response:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: This rare, pure atmosphere, this bright sunshine, these national colors, this multitude lifting smiling faces to greet us, is a scene that should raise the dullest heart to emotions of thankfulness and pride; pride wholly separated from personal considerations, a pride in which everything personal is swallowed up by the contemplation that all this is the outcome, the manifestation; the culmination of free American institutions. Cheers.

We stand here on this mountain top and see what, I think, is the highest evidence of American pluck to be found in the United States. Laughter and applause.

I have addressed my fellow citizens on many thousands of occasions, but have never before stood so near the dome. Cheers.

It is a wonderful testimony to the energy and adaptation of the American, that he should have pushed his way to this high altitude, above the snow line, and erected here these magnificent and extensive industries and these beautiful and happy homes. I rejoice with you in all that has been accomplished here.

I bring thanks to you for that great contribution you have made to the wealth of a country we all love. Cheers. I bring to you the assurance that as an individual citizen and as a public officer, my interest, my affection and my duty embraces all the people of this land. Cries of good, and cheers. You have not gotten above the high reach of our affection and of our consideration. Cheers.

I am glad to know we have in the past history of our country in its legislation found that happy unity of interests which has benefited all our institutions and all our people. With due regard to all local interests, we should seek that general legislation which touches with kindly fingers the humblest homes in our land.

I do most sincerely thank you for this token of the product of your mines. It is a precious metal, but much more precious to me is the kindly thought and the generous welcome which you have given us in Leadville. Cheers.

My lungs are unaccustomed to this rare and stimulating atmosphere, and you will permit me to close by giving you all—to the men who keep down in these mines are toilsomely working out the precious metal; to those who welcome you in your homes when you return from your toil, the wives and children who add grace and sweetness to our lives; to these children who have gathered to greet us,—a most cordial salutation and a grateful good-bye. Cheers.

Judge Goddard's welcoming address to the president was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The citizens of Leadville, irrespective of party affiliation, extend to you a sincere and cordial greeting. We regret that the limits of your stay prevents us from giving adequate expression to the gratification we feel. While this mountain region lacks many of the attractions that afforded you entertainment at other places, yet there are features peculiarly its own that we believed did time permit, you and your distinguished friends would find of more than ordinary interest. Nature, with a lavish hand, has covered these surrounding hills with inexhaustible treasure. Under adverse conditions and hindered by unfriendly influences, a small portion of the territory within our view has added $160,000,000 to the material wealth of this country and yet holds developed reserves of many millions more to explore these vast treasure vaults and learn the conditions under which our great industry is prosecuted would give to one unfamiliar with its environment a truer conception of the magnitude of the interest involved and a fuller realization of the energy that has transformed the mountain solitude into a thriving metropolis and given it a permanence as enduring as the eternal peaks that surround us. Our people represent every portion of this union. Led by the inducement that the government offers to encourage the development of its mineral resources, they have congregated here, bringing to every department of industry that ambition and enterprise that impelled them to undergo the hardships of pioneer life. As the blending of all colors gives the white, so they, coming from every class and community, give to this camp the perfection of citizenship. Moved by a reverent regard for the high office you hold, and imbued with a deep and abiding respect for the virtues with which you adorn that exalted station, we gladly welcome you to our city. As a fitting memento of this occasion—representing, as it does, the product, labor and skill that have given us our growth and prosperity, symbolizing by its purity the loyal, devoted friendliness and esteem we entertain for you, in behalf of the smelters of Leadville I present to you this souvenir, trusting it may ever recall pleasant recollections of your visit to the greatest mining camp on earth.

Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk made short speeches, which were received with cheers, after which the party re-entered their carriages and had a drive over the hills to the mines, where they had a cordial reception, and then made their way back to the train, which rolled out of the depot at 9 o'clock, amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

The demonstration by the school children was one of the most pleasing and attractive features of the day. There were 3000 of them stationed in different points on the route. They greeted the procession with patriotic airs, sung as only children can sing. Bouquets of mountain flowers, grown at an altitude of 10,500 feet above the sea level, were presented by several of the children to the ladies of the party. During their short stay at Leadville the ladies received many beautiful souvenirs including silver spoons, bullion bars, paintings, mineralized etchings, ore specimens and flowers.

It was learned here to-day that some of the presidential party were robbed of small sums of money while at the Portland hotel, Portland, Ore., last Tuesday night. It was undoubtedly the work of sneak thieves, who seem to be following the travelers through the country.

In his speech at Salida the president said that he looked with great interest in passing through these mountain gorges at the enterprise of the people who had constructed interesting lines of railroad upon these difficult grades and through threatening canons. It had not been many days since such feats of engineering would have been regarded as impossible, and yet now railroads had touched the highest points, had gone above the snow line, had reached elevated mines and brought isolated valleys into rapid and easy communication with the more settled parts of the country.

It had given him great pleasure, he said, to look upon the beautiful valley in which the town of Salida was situated and which would undoubtedly be capable of large agricultural production when a system of irrigation was completed. It might be desirable to the people of Indiana and Illinois and other agricultural states if Colorado had to buy her wheat and corn from them, but our largest interest made it desirable that each community should supply its own wants.

He anticipated with pleasure the day when these mountain states would not be content with mining, but should add agricultural pursuits and manufacturing, and when the wool which was sheared from the flocks would be woven at home. It was a pleasurable condition of things when all classes were prosperous, when the workingman had fair wages that would leave him some margin above his daily necessities. He would lose hope for our institutions when there should be despairing classes among us. An American citizen could not be a good citizen who did not have hope in his heart. Every boy, however humble, could pass through our public schools, and climb to any position of usefulness and honor he had the ability to attain. There had been marvelous instances of what courage and pluck and intelligence may do in this way.

To the children he gave a cordial greeting; they had been a happy feature of almost every gathering on the journey. He hoped they might all receive that attention which would make them men and women of intelligence, and capable of taking a full share in all those good things in the community and in the state for which they are to be responsible.

THE ROYAL GORGE.

At Salida the president received from the citizens of Villa Grove a large box of fine specimens of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc and coal mined in the sunny San Luis valley. The school children presented Mrs. Harrison with an album of pressed wild flowers. The president's special made a short stop at 1.30 o'clock on the hanging bridge over the Arkansas river in the Royal Gorge in order to allow the travelers to view the grand beauty of their surroundings. A photograph of the scene was taken with the presidential party in the foreground.

CANON CITY.

It was 1.50 o'clock when the train reached Canon City, and nearly all the residents, including Grand Army men and school children, were assembled at the station. They cheered the president and pelted him with lilacs and other flowers. He addressed the crowd, after which speeches were made by Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk.

The next place visited was Florence in the oil district. One enthusiastic individual proposed three cheers for the "first president who has thought enough of us to come and see us." They were given with a will.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, Mr. John F. Plummer, of New York, with a party of ladies and gentlemen who are on their way to Oregon were passengers on the presidential train from Florence to Pueblo, which latter city was reached at 3:30 o'clock.

AT PUEBLO.

The reception accorded the state's guests by that city was most enthusiastic. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Hamilton after which they were escorted through the city by a procession composed of Grand Army men and local societies. The president was provided with a decorated carriage drawn by four white horses. He received the school children at Court House square and afterwards made a short visit to the mineral palace.

The line of march was decorated with flowers, flags and bunting. Returning to the station, the president was escorted to a stand erected near the track and on being introduced to the people by the mayor made the following address:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—The brief time which we were able in this hasty journey to allot to the city of Pueblo has now almost expired. It has given me pleasure to drive through the streets of this prosperous and enterprising municipality, and to see that you are concentrating great business interests which must in the future make you a very important centre in this great state. You have in this state a variety of resources unexcelled, I think, by any other state. Your attention was very naturally first directed towards the precious metals, to the mining of gold and silver; the commoner metals were neglected. Your cities were mining camps. Nowhere in all our history has the American capacity for civil organization been so perfectly demonstrated as in the mining camps of the west. Coming here entirely beyond the range of civil institutions; where courts and sheriffs and police officers could not give their aid to suppress the iniquity; at a time when our national mining laws were unframed, these pioneer miners of California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Idaho wrought out for themselves in their mining camps a system of government and mining laws that have received the approval of the government. Cheers.

It was quite natural that interest should have been first directed toward the precious metals. You are coming to realize that the baser metals as we call them with which your great hills are stored, are of great and more lasting value. This is the iron age. We passed this morning through a region where I was surprised to see orchards that reminded me of California. Now for all these things, for the beneficial influence under which you live, for that good law that has distributed this public domain freely to every man who desires to make a home for himself and family, for this free government that extends its protection over the humble, as well as the mighty, for all these resources of sky, and air and earth, the people of Colorado should be joyously thankful. Cheers.

I am glad to hail you as fellow-citizens. I am glad for a moment to stand in your midst to see your great capabilities and to assure you that my best wishes are with you in the development of them all. Cheers. I am glad to know that Colorado, this young Centennial state has established a system of free public schools unexcelled by any state in the Union. Cheers.

But, my friends, as I said once before, I am in slavery to a railroad schedule and time is up. Good-bye. Cheers.

As he came out, the secretary, Mr. Lavezey, on behalf of the Mineral Palace company, presented to Mrs. Harrison a brilliant specimen of ore from the Black Queen mine at Crystal, Colo., which runs $12,000 to the ton. He thanked the secretary kindly, and expressed special appreciation of the fine mineral specimens he had received on his tour.

Corte Recalled.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is understood that Pasca. Corte, the Italian consul at New Orleans, has been recalled by his government and that the functions of his office will be exercised by another Italian officer now in the United States. This action was not inspired by the government of the United States and is probably taken by the Italian government either because it was felt that the consul had been indiscreet in his utterances or that his usefulness had been impaired.

Blaine is Better.

NEW YORK, May .—It was stated at the house of Walter Damrosch, 72 West Seventeenth street, where Secretary Blaine is now ill, that Mr. Blaine's condition this morning was greatly improved. Dr. Dennis called at an early hour and made examination of the secretary of state. He said there was nothing alarming about Mr. Blaine's condition, and he advised rest and quiet. The only medicine which he prescribed was pepsin for indigestion.

He Was Ready.

The excellent pastor of one of our up town churches was hurrying into the Michigan Central depot when he met a countryman with his carpet bag coming from the train.

"What time is it, sir?" asked the pastor hurriedly.

The countryman drew himself up with a no-you-don't-mister air, and answered stolidly:

"Daytime. I see thro' your little game. Besides, I left my watch to hum to fool just such sharks as you. Day-day."—Detroit Free Press.

Particular to a Shade.

Mr. Younghusband (who has been out in a hurry to get theater tickets)—Here we are! I couldn't get seats at the Frivolity, but have secured capital places at the Jollity!

Mrs. Younghusband—The Jollity? Oh, how thoughtless of you, Edward! Don't you know that the seats are crimson there? Why, they would simply kill our dresses! You must really go back and change the tickets for some other theater, where the seats are of a more becoming color.—Funny Folks.

IN HOT PURSUIT.

THE CHARLESTON SAILS AFTER THE ITATA.

Still the Probabilities of Capture Small—Is the Esmeralda on Guard?—A Fierce Fight Not Unlikely—The Itata Described.

SAN FRANCISCO, May .—The fact is no longer concealed, even in official naval circles, that the swift cruiser Charleston is now off in hot chase after the Chilian transport Itata, which left San Diego last Wednesday, while under arrest and carried off the deputy United States marshal.

The Itata, after leaving San Diego, took on board a consignment of rifles and ammunition which had been shipped from San Francisco on the schooner Robert and Minnie. The transfer of the latter's cargo is believed to have occurred off the San Clemente island, northwest of San Diego harbor, and it is believed the Itata steamed south Friday night or Saturday morning. The Chilian cruiser Esmeralda is believed to be lying off Cape San Lucas, which is the southernmost point of the land in Lower California, awaiting supplies carried by the Itata. The sea run to that point is about 700 miles. The Itata is heavily packed, and although reputed as a fast craft, it is estimated that she cannot exceed six or eight knots, and the Charleston, which left San Pedro this morning, it is thought certain can overtake her or reach San Lucas in advance of the transport. If not found there the Charleston will proceed direct to Acapulco, which will be the first point at which any further intelligence can be received. Even though the cruiser Esmeralda is met as convoy of the Itata, it is understood that the orders to the Charleston are explicit on the point of capture, and if the Itata is sighted, it is believed certain now that there will be a capture or fight, or both.

The Itata Is Swift.

NEW YORK, May .—The Times says: Those who know the swift little Itata, whose career is thought to be threatened by the action of certain United States cruisers, are of the opinion that the vessel is quite safe now as it was in the harbor at Valparaiso.

"The swiftest cruiser in the United States navy," said Agent Lemon yesterday who has made several passages on the fugitive steamer, could not catch the Itata now, that she has so long a lead. She has a remarkable speed and can steam fifteen knots, in day and day out. Seventeen knots is by no means too much for her. She is a comparatively new British built boat with very fine lines and improved compound engines. She is 290 feet long and her tonnage is something near 2,000. In view of the fact that she was built to compete with the Pacific Steam Navigation company, she is of necessity a first class vessel in every respect. To send the Omaha in chase of such a craft would be like sending a tortoise after a reindeer. If the Itata is caught it will be by the San Francisco or Pensacola heading her off, but even in that event she could run into one of the numerous ports along the coast and take advantage of the neutral water to protect herself. The officers of the Itata are Englishmen, and they know every anchorage along that coast as well as you know the numbers on Broadway. Naturally they will hug the shore to prevent being caught very far outside neutral water."

A Wreck Amid the Flames.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., May 11.—To-night the towns of Austin, Costello, Galeton and Moore's Run, in Potter county, are on the verge of a panic, being threatened with annihilation by forest fires that seem to form an impenetrable wall on every side.

At Moore's Run a train load of seventy-five willing men, sent out from Austin Sunday night, had been fighting the fire but were finally obliged to return. The men boarded the train, but too late. They were hemmed in by the fire on one side and a huge skidway of logs on the other. It was finally decided to dash past the burning skidway, and the engineer and fireman with faces covered with dampened cloths and their hands and arms wrapped in wool mounted the little engine and pulled through the wall of fire. The seventy-five exhausted men gathered in groups on the flats for protection or lay on their faces on the floor. As the blazing furnace of logs was approached the heat became unbearable and the smoke so blinding and stifling the men were obliged to cover their mouths with cloths.

Just opposite the millions of feet of burning logs where the heat and smoke and flames were the greatest a terrible catastrophe occurred. The engineer had forgotten that such great heat would surely spread the rails and he pulled the throttle wider in the hope of sooner escaping from a torrent of heat and smoke. There was a lurch, an ominous heaving and a shriek of despair as the train toppled over into the bed of fire beneath.

A scene ensued never to be forgotten by those who escaped, though every man will bear to his grave a mark of that awful moment. The cars caught fire like so many paper playthings and the men within, blinded and scarcely realizing anything except that they were being slowly roasted to death, struggled fearfully to regain the track upon which they lay for a time at least. Those uninjured from the fall and those only smarting from pain of intense heat bravely turned their burned and blackened hands to aid their more unfortunate fellows.

Superintendent Badger, of the S. V. Co., was in charge of the relief train. He slowly burned to death. Six others also miserably perished, and thirty others of the party were badly burned, many probably fatally. Seven others of the party are missing and their fate is not known though they are likely in the charred wood of the logs or train.

The Rio Grande Flood.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 11.—The river at this point seems to have reached its highest mark and the waters are now receding. No damage has been done here, and none is anticipated, thanks to the precautions taken by the proper officials. Substantial dykes have been constructed which protect the low lands adjoining the river, and levees have also been run and it will take at least an 8 foot rise for this city to be in any way endangered. Trains are all on time, and people at this point not uneasy.

Train Robbers in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 9.—The south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up to-night at about 11:30 o'clock by five masked men. The gang is supposed to have been the notorious Dalton boys, who have been seen in this neighborhood recently.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ....$10 00 | Six months.......$5.00
Three months.... 2 50 | One month....... 1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ....$1 50 | Six months.......75
Three months........50 |

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

With Blaine and Gladstone both sick it is surprising how smoothly the world runs.

The English parliament houses are to be fumigated with sulphur during the holidays in order to destroy the grippe microbes. Judging from recent events from Parnell to De Cobain, the parliament needs a stronger disinfectant than sulphur.

The Chilian government officially announces its intention to destroy the rebel fleet. As the rebels have all the best ships, and the president's party have already tried very hard to destroy them, we suggest that they announce that they are destroyed. It is much cheaper and will save time.

Colorado Springs has reason to feel pleased with the tone of the speeches delivered here by the president's party. There was a sympathy in them, a friendliness, an appreciation not only of what we are, but of what we aim to be, that was very satisfactory. A comparison of the speeches made here with those elsewhere will make the point clearer than words can do.

In his refusal to give up his Sunday to the usual round of speech making and jollification President Harrison again showed his conscientious purpose to do right according to his own ideas. We are glad that his conscientiousness did not lead him to discourtesy, and honor him for giving a lesson in Sabbath keeping which is too much needed in Colorado.

The Leadville Herald Democrat has a very severe criticism of the party which went from Denver, in which there was more truth than good nature. It did look in rather poor taste to see the car which carried the governor labelled "Welcome to Denver." Denver people seem to have trouble in distinguishing between the state and city. In that instance they seem to have thought that Colorado was Denver, but when in the Denver procession Governor Routt rode with the president where Mayor Rogers ought to have been, they must have thought that Denver was Colorado.

The Pike's Peak Herald yesterday announced the consolidation of the printing and publishing business of [illegible] Gowdy & Co. and S. N. Francis. The Herald is to be continued as the weekly edition of the Republic and the joint office will occupy the present Herald quarters. The Republic is the oldest evening paper in the city and has many friends. The Herald is now in its fourth year and has won a place in the front rank of the weekly papers of the state. We extend hearty congratulations to the contracting parties of this new paper marriage, with sincere wishes for the success of the new venture. We note that under the new arrangement the office of the Republic Printing company will be a union office, and this fact will be an advantage in many ways.

Contrast the son of the Russian czar with our own president. The one travels through India and China, with a constant fear of the assassination which at home hangs like a cloud above all his family. An armed guard accompanies him wherever he goes. Public receptions are not to be thought of for a moment, and his private hosts robbed of their pleasure by the anxiety which has forever destroyed his joy are only glad to see him go. At last he arrives in a distant isle, among a people friendly to his own. Glad of an opportunity probably, longing for rest, he abates a little of his safeguards, and the death he has so long feared, strikes at him. Our president travels across our land, through states with politics differing from his own, and not a hand is raised in anger, not a voice in insult, and his political opponents would be the first to inflict punishment on any one guilty of either. It is good to be an American.

It is pleasant to know that 80 per cent. of the export trade of Mexico is with this country. This is to a considerable extent, a guarantee of friendship between the two countries. Modern national policy is influenced more by commercial reasons than almost anything else, and nations, like storekeepers, are very anxious to avoid doing anything to drive away their best customers. The accompanying fact that less than half of the imports of Mexico are furnished by the United States is not so satisfactory. The things which Mexico most needs are those of which we have a superabundance, and we ought to be able to supply them better than the more distant nations of Europe. There is, however, reason to believe that the benefits which have come from a partial removal of restrictions on trade will change this in a not very long time, and that the showing in regard to Mexican imports will not be as unfavorable as it now is.

On the face of it the Chilian insurgents are patriots, having good reason for battling against the encroachments of a tyrannical president. But it is becoming evident that the true causes of the war have been concealed. There has already been too much talk about English nitrate kings and New York millionaires who want concessions, and San Francisco millionaires who want, or have, nobody knows what, but are sufficiently interested on one side or the other to put up large sums of money for supplies and munitions of war. There may be a great deal of pure patriotism on both sides, but it is not patriotism to carry on the war any longer. If France, Brazil and the United States can find any way to stop this unholy and mercenary strife, they should do so.

Colorado Springs is pleased to extend its hospitality to the county superintendents of public schools now in convention assembled. As the representatives of the state in maintaining the public school system in the various counties, these men are bound to exercise an important influence upon the future of our state. Of course good schools depend primarily upon good teachers, but good teachers are largely dependent upon good superintendents. These men are doing a great deal of hard work for not very abundant pay. As a rule the county superintendents of this state are awake to the importance of their task and are striving earnestly to fulfil it. Such gatherings as the present one are of undoubted benefit, and we trust that our visitors may gain pleasure as well by their short stay in our city.

Whatever may have been the difference in regard to matters of detail, there is one thing upon which every citizen of the town and all members of the school board are thoroughly agreed, and that is that the city schools should be maintained in the highest stage of efficiency. There is happily in this community no difference of opinion in regard to the wisdom of a good school system, complete and well equipped; and still less is there any danger that any part of the school fund will be dishonestly used. The school affairs of the city at present demand much care and attention. These the board are giving and the outcome will be that which according to their judgment is best.

Among its editorial notes yesterday morning the Denver News contained the following very pleasant comment on the decorations in this city. It is pleasant to know that amid all the interest and satisfaction of Denver's own magnificent reception to the president, the paper found occasion to recognize the efforts of our citizens.

"Colorado Springs must be awarded the honor of having provided the most elegant and tasteful decorations in honor of President Harrison's visit. In exquisite design, beauty and profusion they surpassed anything either in Denver, Leadville or Pueblo, and the fact should be acknowledged as distinctly illustrative of the character of Colorado Springs people, which appears to be modeled after the natural surroundings of the city."

Next Tuesday there will be held in Denver the meeting of the "Western Congress." A careful effort is being made to avoid the things which wrecked the Kansas City conference and to make it a success in every way. Over one thousand delegates will be present from the states west of the Mississippi, and it is hoped that much good will result from the meeting. The Colorado Springs delegates will gladly co-operate in all measures calculated to promote and advance the interests of the west.

In the prompt action of the United States government in the Itata matter there is doubtless a reminiscence of the Alabama affair. The remembrance of the trouble which that cruiser caused us in our day of trouble, would be enough to incline the administration to prompt action, and the remembrance of the sum paid by Great Britain in settlement of the Alabama claims is probably still more influential.

New York's action in refusing to make an appropriation for the World's Fair is very shortsighted selfishness. It was of course a very decided blow to her supremacy when it was decided to locate the fair elsewhere; but it would do her much greater injury should the world see what a fine exposition the rest of the states could get up without her.

The Rio Grande company is getting a great deal of well deserved credit for the way in which they provided for the governor's and president's trains. It was no more than might be expected, but it could not well have been better.

Much of the loss and destruction now occurring from forest fires would be prevented if a few suitable regulations were enforced for the disposal of tops and boughs, and in other ways regulating an industry which is of so great and general importance.

OUR GUEST, THE PRESIDENT.

Colorado Springs is proud to have within its limits, even for so short a time, the chief executive of the nation. It is only the statement of a simple and evident fact to say that the welcome is a sincere one. Every one has heartily seconded the work of the committees, and everyone has been disposed to greet our visitor with hearty good will. In this, however, we are not alone. It is one of the pleasantest features of our political system, and the strongest evidences of national strength that parties accept the results of elections as final. The presidential trip has extended through many states, many of them of political views opposed to his own and everywhere has there been the same honor and welcome that he has received in Colorado Springs.

That the president has been so well received may be taken as indicating two things: First, that although he did not agree with the people of Colorado in the matter of silver coinage, they believe that his actions spring from sincere convictions; if he was wrong in the matter he has acted in accordance with his judgment. Second, it shows the broad tolerance of the west. Our people do not hesitate to believe that a man may have honest opinions different from our own, though either may be wrong. Colorado Springs will not hesitate to endorse the look of the Leadville speech that national legislation should foster and protect local interests for the benefit of all.

Our welcome is first and most of all to the representative of the nation of which we are a part, but it is also to the President Harrison himself, a man of ability, honor and conscience.

The lesson of the day cannot be other than that which has formed the basis of those admirable short addresses which the president has delivered at so many places along his route; national pride and national duty. We have pride that our country is great in its territory, in its national resources, in its accumulated wealth; proud of our political system and the equality which it secures. And as a part of this great republic we recognize our duty of education and citizenship.

As a matter of local pride Colorado Springs cannot fail to be gratified at the speeches made last evening. We have flattered ourselves that there was something unique about our city, and we are pleased that our distinguished visitors have been so quick to notice and so ready to recognize it. We have good grounds for our sentiment. In the few hours that they have spent here they have missed the best part of our city, its surroundings. Manitou the beautiful, Pike's Peak, the canons—he has not seen Colorado Springs who has missed these. We trust that at no distant day our visitors may return again for a longer visit, when the skies may be as bright and warm as is the welcome for them, that is in all our hearts.

One of the visiting speakers the other evening suggested that there ought to be a law requiring cabinet officers to make annual trips through the country. The thought which prompted the suggestion is a good one, but there is no reason why these officers should not now make these trips as proposed. There is no law against it, and if they were carried out in honesty of purpose there would never be any serious objection on the part of the people.

An Italian prince says there is no such thing as the Mafia in Italy. If this is true, one reason for it is because the Italian government has tied a part of its members, and driven the rest to America.

Apple Blossoms.

Contributed.

I remember years ago amid the New England hills an apple orchard. The trees were most of them on a hillside, which sloped to the southward from the rocky upland pasture to the swamp, where grew the maples and the ash and where the frogs sang hoarsely in the dark pools. The mosses, gray and green were thick between the decaying trunks of fallen trees, on these the lichens grew, there were wintergreen and "two-eyed" partridge berries among the fallen leaves, sassafras roots and other treasures for a childish hoard. Nor was the hillside above altogether bare. There were wide-spread thickets of low sweet-fern, and thicker tangles of thorn-apple and alder. Occasionally a chestnut spread its wide branches or a hickory lifted its higher boughs above the reach of sticks and stones. Around the orchard was a wall, whose stones, once the plague of the field, now served as its guardian.

The apple trees themselves were very old. Some of them were withered at the tops, some were shattered by lightning; some bore fruit or leaves only on a few limbs; many of them were gnarled and crooked, and one, I remember, had a curious bend in its branches wherein for long hours I sat in childish dreaming. I visited it when the promise of spring was white around me, like the blossoms of youth; in early summer when the growing fruit was hidden beneath the leaves, as man's graces are hidden beneath the cares and busy-ness of his middle age; and, best of all, I visited it in the autumn, when the leaves glowed red on the maples, when the clouds breathed a chill prophecy of winter and when every little bough bore the ripe fulfilment of its youth, fair and luscious.

I like an apple. Other fruits have a greater fragrance, others more exquisite perfumes. Some have more plentiful juice, some a more attractive form; but let me set my teeth deep in the firm flesh of a Pippin, a Bellflower or a Greening. The flavor of Puritanism is that of an apple, and the old-fashioned kinds are the best. The new varieties from Early Harvest to Salome are good for this generation, perhaps, but they do not have the same flavor as they did then. Even if you get them by the same name they are different. For a Greening, for instance, was not everywhere the same. Each town had its stock, from which scions were carefully grafted, and even the Greening that grew on the hillside was not like that near the stream. And best of all were the ones that grew on the tree where I had my seat.

There is a whole souled hospitality about the apple tree that is very admirable and instructive, for this virtue is not cultivated in the west as it ought to be. Of course, in the very early days and in the less settled portions of our state, when everybody needed everybody's help and sympathy, all were ready to give them in return; but now all here it is different. It is unreasonable to expect that people who are the acquaintances of a few days or weeks should be received on the same footing as old school fellows or neighbors and friends of years. Individuals and families soon learn to be self-sufficient, and expend much of their social instincts in letter writing. Of course when the children now in the schools grow up, if they do not move away it will be different, but now the social conditions are somewhat peculiar. Mind, I impute blame to no one. I am only calling attention to something which exists and explaining why people in Colorado Springs are acquaintances rather than friends.

It is almost pathetic to think how much good passes near us which we never realize nor even know. To all of us probably, like the roadside dreamer in Hawthorne's story, fortune, friends, affection, approach us, linger an instant and pass away. The person who sits at your side in a street car might become your best and dearest friend; the one who leaves the store as you enter may have been the one who could have filled your domestic life with purest joy; he who turns away after jostling you at the street corner may take with him your chances of worldly fortune. These casual encounters form by far the larger part of our relations with our fellow men, yet usually we give them but slight attention. In our Colorado atmosphere especially, from frost and hail, drought and ugly worm, few of the apple blossoms come to fruit. Perhaps it is as well even that they do not, for as the blossoms of the crab apple which, though especially fragrant and beautiful bear only small and disappointing fruits, so the charm of a new acquaintance is no guarantee of its permanence or value. But even if the fruit never comes, and we have earned the sad wisdom not to expect it too often, there is no good reason why we should not all enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the apple blossoms.

Y.

A Rush of Diplomacy.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

At this moment the United States has more important diplomatic questions on its hands than it had at any one time before in all its history. In addition to negotiations for reciprocity with Spain, Mexico and several of the South American nations, it has controversies with France and Germany about the exclusion of American pork, with Italy on account of the Mafia, and with England on the seal matter, while the Itata case will bring us into difficulties with Chili. The people are fortunate in this emergency in having an administration which will see that their interests are abundantly protected under all circumstances and in every exigency.

Each Had a Specialty.

Denver News.

At Glenwood the presidential party were especially pleased with the great bathing pool; at Leadville with the earnest devotion of the people to silver; at Salida with the happy appearance of the school children; at Pueblo with the architectural designs of the mineral palace; at Colorado Springs with the beauty of the city and its environs; and at Denver with its vast commercial promise. At each place they recognized the enthusiastic character of their welcome and appreciated it accordingly.

George W. Childs' Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The sixty-third birthday of George W. Childs was celebrated by the Typographical Union of Philadelphia by a banquet to-day. An innovation was introduced by having the wives and sweethearts of the printers present at the dinner. Among the letters read was the following from Secretary Blaine:

"You are among the very few among the precious class of men who with great success has developed liberality, charity, and justice. Unhappily great success in the world is too often accompanied by a growing selfishness, a growing disregard of the wants and sufferings of others.

"Your deserving eulogy, My Dear Mr. Childs, is that your life has been passed, even more in making others happy than in promoting your own fortunes, by the most honorable means. Greater eulogy than this hath no man. The influence which gladdens the heart of many has constantly widened your own benevolence, and exalted your own life. Believe me with profound appreciation of your character, very sincerely your friend,

JAMES G. BLAINE."

Cablegrams were received by Mr. Childs throughout the day from England, France, Germany and telegrams from all parts of the union. Many floral tributes were sent to his office by printers and other friends during the day.

The Danger is Almost Over.

ST. PAUL, May 23.—Telegraphic reports of the bush and timber fires which have raged for several days in the vicinity of Superior, proves to have been not at all exaggerated. Engineer Frazier of the Omaha passenger No. 6, due in St. Paul at 7 o'clock this morning, says the damage to Omaha tracks and bridges by fire is almost over.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James B. Gregg.

In view of the recent leasing by the Young Men's Christian association of the rooms formerly occupied by the El Paso club and the canvass now being made in the city for the funds necessary to carry on the work of the association, a few facts relative to the origin and growth of this branch of Christian work may be of interest to our readers. The first association was instituted in London, June 6, 1844. Not till seven years later was there an organization on this side of the Atlantic. The first American association was organized at Montreal December 9, 1851, and the second at Boston, Mass., the same month. The United States Christian commission, which accomplished so much good during our civil war, had its origin in a Y. M. C. A. convention. There are now about 3,500 associations scattered all over the world. It will surprise many to know that in Germany there are over 400 societies and nearly 100 in France, and hundreds more in Holland and Switzerland.

How great is the influence for good exerted by these associations is illustrated in the fact that in one of the Y. M. C. A. buildings in one of our great cities, gymnasium and library, parlor and classes, lectures, meetings, entertainments and reading room were so attractive that by actual count in 1889, 488,269 visits were made to its rooms. In this same building the religious part of the work was carried on so vigorously that one visit out of every six of this great number, i.e., over 7[illegible],000 visits, were made to the distinctly religious meetings, and 408 young men were, by their own request, counseled with as inquirers after Christ. The churches cannot get hold of the young men in a community as the associations do: first, because the churches are, as a rule, shut up six days in the week, while the association is open all the time, day and night; second, because the churches are more or less remote from the places where the young men resort, while the association rooms are right upon a business street and easy of access; third, because the association, through the combined contributions of many churches, is able to present more attractions than any one church is able to do. This, e. g., the New York association has a library of more than 37,000 volumes. In many places the association gymnasium is by far the best in the city. The literary societies are larger and stronger and more stimulating than is possible in the membership of a single church. Fourthly, young men like to go where young men are, and not only that but where there are a good many young men. A crowd is always attractive, especially to young people. A crowd of one hundred young men will draw in outsiders a good deal more powerfully than a little company of ten young men. Now the question is not whether we will have associations of young men. We have them already in abundance: hose companies, military companies athletic associations, clubs of various kinds. We cannot prevent young men from associating. They will certainly organize for good or evil purposes. The only question is, shall they come together for worthy or unworthy ends? Let us nicely furnish all the facilities and inducements which we can toward uniting them for the best ends: for the attainment of healthy, strong bodies through the physical culture of a good gymnasium: for the attainment of sound, well informed and well trained minds through the advantages offered by a library, reading room, literary society and evening classes; for the attainment also of sound and well disciplined characters through the formation of a friendship for Christ. Shall we allow the young men of this city to band together for the intercourse of the billiard hall, the wine club, the gambling table; or shall we give them the chance to qualify their social instinct in the higher companionships which spring from manly athletic sports, from reading, study and debate, and from enthusiastic work for God and humanity. Shall our young men associate as young men to drag one another down, or to lift one another up and elevate the whole community in which they dwell? There can be but one answer to that question. We can no longer boast of Colorado Springs as a place free from all temptations to vice. Within our city limits there are, indeed, no saloons. But there are plenty of saloons and places of worse iniquity only fifteen minutes ride distant on the rapid transit. The keepers of these haunts of vice lavish money freely to gild and deck their pits to trap souls. Shall not we, who are followers of Christ, lavish our money more freely to save men than they spend it to destroy men. Go down to the corner of Huerfano street in the evening and you will see often a dozen or more boys and young men, from good families some of them, taking the rapid transit for Colorado City. Actually this is no longer a town without saloons. We must face the unpleasant fact. Bar-rooms, gambling dens, houses of ill fame are now practically in our midst. There are no places where our homeless young men, and we have hundreds such, can spend an evening except to loaf in the stores, or to walk the streets, or to go over to Colorado City. The time for debating the question whether we ought or cannot have well furnished and attractive quarters for our Y. M. C. A. is past. We must have such quarters. Pueblo, which we are accustomed somewhat superciliously to regard as much inferior, morally, to our own city, raises this year $8000 for the Y. M. C. A. Surely we ought to raise easily the $4000 which is asked for our association. In the ill-ventilated, ill-heated, ill-located rooms hitherto occupied, the attendance at the Sunday meetings has averaged 65; at the evening classes, 36; the daily attendance at the reading room has averaged sixty. These numbers are likely to double and triple in the pleasant rooms soon to be occupied. This has been the experience of our churches since getting into comfortable and attractive quarters. It will be the experience of the association. In a town of wealth like ours, where the churches are so numerous and so creditable in appearance, where the private residences display so much taste and often elegance, the rooms of our Y. M. C. A. ought to comport with the general appearance of the town. The rooms recently vacated by the El Paso club, especially since the throwing of the two west rooms into one large assembly room, are admirably adapted to the needs of the association. They are central, commodious, attractive and suited to lend to the work the dignity and public respect which it ought to command. The response to the solicitation now being made for funds to carry on the work ought to be prompt and generous.

* * *

The Rev. Prof. Herrick Johnson says in the Interior (Pres.) of Dr. Brigg's case: "Is it not time we called a halt on this sad and reprehensible business of misrepresentation and caricature? It will be a reproach to us if we are swept off our feet by a cry of alarm! The cry of alarm cannot change facts or repress truth. It may stampede a General Assembly, or even the whole Church. But such a thing ought not be possible in this high noon of intelligent and balanced faith. Such things belong to that dead past where the Church mistook her poor fallible interpretations of Scripture for infallible Scripture, and found out again to her sorrow that she had been substituting eisegesis for exegesis; as when she stamped the 'law of gravitation' and 'age-long creative days' as 'damnable heresies,' because they conflicted, not with the infallible Word of God, but with her errant construction of that Word.

"The glory of Protestantism is an open Bible, free investigation, liberty of conscience and welcome to truth. Let us not confound things that differ. There are 'rationalistic' higher critics, but there are also 'evangelical' higher critics. There is a natural history and a super-natural. There is traditional authority and there is divine authority. There is human authenticity and there is divine authenticity. Suppose in this new field of Biblical criticism, which is the study of the Bible as literature, we are at last obliged to abandon some traditional views as to authorship and structure. If inspiration be left us, though a theory of it is exploded: if divine authenticity be left us though a reputed human author sink out of sight: if scriptural canonicity be left us, though historicity lessen somewhat its proportions: if divine authority be left us, though tradition bare a little its confident claim: if the infallible Word of the living God be left us, though God be found through the Church, and possibly through the 'conscience' and the religious feeling—what matter?

"And we dare affirm that Dr. Briggs holds reverently and trustfully to all these, and to every other essential of that evangelical, Protestant and Reformed system of doctrine which is the glory and the joy of our beloved Presbyterian church."

A Newspaper Censor.

EL PASO, TEX., May 13.—The entire mail edition of the El Paso Times was confiscated and refused transmission through the mail this morning by Postmaster Smith at this place, because the paper contained a synopsis of the Louisiana supreme court decision to compel the Louisiana secretary of state to submit to the people of that state at the next state election the amendment passed by their last general assembly extending the charter of the Louisiana Lottery company twenty-five years longer. The same decision was published in the Republican paper here and no protest was made against it by the postmaster. The business manager of The Times, on the advice of a number of constitutional lawyers, went before United States Commissioner Mackey and swore out a warrant for the postmaster's arrest, on the charge of unlawfully detaining mail matter, and refusing its transmission through the mails. Deputy United States Marshal Ross served the warrant and took the postmaster before the commissioner, who bound him over to appear for a hearing to-morrow.

As has already been reported by the Associated Press, a few days ago the postoffice here was raided by government officials, who took from the office and broke open five hundred sealed letters. The Times of this city censured Postmaster Smith for not protesting against the act, and his action in confiscating the Times' edition this morning is characterized as "Getting even."

It is understood that The Times will sue on Smith's bond to recover actual and exemplary damages. There is considerable feeling against Smith's action among the business men and Col. W. B. Merchant, a prominent Republican attorney, characterized Smith's action in refusing The Times admission to the mails, because it published a supreme court decision as "an outrage upon the rights of the people and freedom of the press."

The Fires in Michigan.

BALDWIN, MICH., May 13.—The forest fires still are not under control. Thompsonville is not entirely out of danger, but the citizens are back-firing around the town and doing everything possible to prevent it getting into the village. Warren's log roll-way, eight miles north of here, is in immediate danger should the wind shift to the north.

To-day several hundred came in from the country with the same story—that of losing all buildings and their contents, and escaping with what they had on their backs. Last night Mr. Johnson, near Branch, left his home for a short time, and on his return found his barn and outbuildings were in a short time to be destroyed. He immediately set to work to fight fire, but was driven away by the intense heat.

It is a pitiful sight to see the condition in which some are placed. The towns along the Frankfort and Northeastern railway are in danger, as the fires are reported along the entire road.

The fires west of Manistee Junction are out and no more danger is feared in that direction. Stern's camp, six miles west, suffered a severe loss after a hard fight for three days.

In some cases assistance has been asked of railway companies for the sufferers to be transported to places where they had friends, they not being able to save more than the clothing they wore.

Revolution Expected in Hayti.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Advices received by persons in this city from correspondents in Hayti indicate that a political outbreak, which may result in a civil war, is imminent in that republic. This feeling prevails to a general extent throughout the domain of Hippolyte, and is strengthened by the fact that within the past few weeks the president himself has narrowly escaped assassination on three different occasions at the hands of his political enemies. Recently, while riding in company with a few officers near the city of Jacmel, President Hippolyte was fired upon by four men hidden under a bridge over which he was passing. Two of his companions were killed, and, in the excitement which followed, the would-be assassins escaped.

It was some some days before news of the attempted killing of Hippolyte leaked out, owing to the strict military precautions which were taken to prevent the public from hearing of the affair. No surprise was manifested when the news did come out. It was said that Hippolyte raised himself to his present position by force of arms, and that he must expect to go out of office by the same means. The government papers denounce the attempt at assassination as a cowardly attack by a defeated political party, while on the other hand the opposition papers openly state that a revolution is imminent and that a civil war, long and bloody, will be the result of the uprising.

ROMANCE OF GLOVES.

THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR TRADITIONS.

How They are Made—The Various Materials—The Gage of Combat and the Price of Dishonor—The Gloves of Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth.

If we may trust the scientists the cave-dwellers wore gloves. The word itself is so old that its roots go back to primitive language. "Handshoe," the Germans call it. Among the Greeks, Romans and Jews only dignitaries wore gloves. In feudal times land was held by glove tenure and faith pledged by the glove. The Saxons set up as glove-makers as early as the seventh century.

It does not appear, though, that women then wore them. In one of the earliest Norman monumental brasses a great lady is shown lying in state with a sort of hand muffler. Earlier than that the great sleeves of state robes came down and covered the hand. There was a remedial slit on the inner side for the fingers to come through when needed. The knight's glaive—glove of mail covered with iron scales—was his gage of battle. He flung it down in token of defense. Whoever lifted it answered for it at point of sword or spear. In rural England fair time was established by bringing in the King's glove. While it lasted—usually three days—the spread of the fair took precedence of all other authority. Suitors for place or power gave gloves to those in authority—especially to royal or noble personages. There are almost innumerable records of such gifts to the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns. Petitioning corporations sometimes sent them in dozens. Other suppliants relied rather on quality than quantity. Thus the Lady Mary Grey gave to Queen Elizabeth at the New Year "one peyre of perfumed gloves, with four dozen of gold buttons, each set with a small pearl," and the Lady Mary Sidney likewise "one peyre perfumed gloves, with twenty-four buttons, set each with small diamondes."

Everybody has heard how Sir Thomas More of "Utopia" fame, Henry VIII.'s great chancellor, wrote to an importunate place hunter that he had taken your gloves, but made bold to send back the lynings thereof"—that is, gold money snugly folded in the palms of them. Indeed, gloves came so to signify a bribe that the Portuguese proverb for honesty is, "He does not wear gloves."

Outlaws who sued for pardon came into court with gloves for the judges. To this day at a maiden assize—one at which no prisoner is convicted—the judge is presented with a pair of white gloves. Sometimes all the court officers are similarly honored. Victoria [illegible] gloves [illegible]. Forty pairs of perfumed ones were often hung up to be tilted for. They must have smelled to heaven if scented after this recipe from a famous ancient worthy: "Wet your gloves in rose water, hang them to dry, then grind half an ounce of benjamin—gum benzoin—in oil of almonds, rub it in, and when almost dry grind twenty grains of musk and Ambergris in almond oil, rub in dry by wearing in your bosom." Doubtless a grand dame of that day made all the winds "love-sick with perfume," as was said of the fair Greek who taught Venetian women to bathe and anoint themselves in fragrant oils and essences, to wear lace, jewels and gloves hot with scent of sandal and rose.

It was probably in Venice that Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, caught the trick of perfumed gloves that upon his return so delighted Queen Elizabeth. As a liege subject her majesty had a pair of his bringing over, and wore them almost constantly, to the great disgust of her home keeping courtiers. She was at all times mighty proud of her hands. They were long and white, but, unless her glover was a sad misfitter, too big for modern ideas of beauty. Her gloves shown in the Herborn museum measure three and a half inches across the palm, five across the thumb and four and three-quarters down the middle finger. They are nearly half a yard long, of fine white leather, worked and fringed with gold, lined in the cuff with drab silk and welted at the top with yellow leather. A pair of Mary Stuart's, of buff leather, worked with silver wire and rich roses of pale blue and deep red silk, are smaller and more shapely, though even more elaborately ornamented.

Shakespeare's gloves shown at Stratford-on-Avon are of stout leather, stitched with red and yellow silk.

As his father was a glover before marrying his mother and developing into a wool stapler, it is reasonable to suppose the famous son knew and wore the best then supplied for folk of his rank. A little later the utmost magnificence was common in gloves. Various and sundry nobodies are remembered solely by their gloves, of tan doeskin, magnificently embroidered in silk, laced with gold or silver and lined with gay satin.

Long as were the Tudor gloves they grew longer under Stuart reigns. Sleeves grew short and shorter till the glove came to the armpit. James I wore gloves reaching well above the elbow.

Nothing more delighted Horace Walpole than to ruffle it in a pair that had belonged to that king. They were of brown leather, very long and richly worked with crimson silk. In the Vienna museum you see the gloves once worn by the emperor of Germany when that person was emperor of Austria as well. They are dyed regal purple, enriched with enamel and set with precious stones. The royal gloves of investiture used upon the occasion of an emperor's coronation are pure white with deep cuffs heavily laced. Charlemagne's fur gloves are still in existence. Isaak Walton recommended to his fellows gloves made of otter skin as 'well becoming any, either gentleman or sportsman.'

Travelers tell us of Esquimaux gloves made of whale and walrus skin. Anybody, though, who has seen a bit of walrus leather and knows that it is about an inch thick may be pardoned for doubting the truth of the accuracy of the statement. Gloves of chicken skin 200 years ago were worn by the sovereigns. Put on each night to soften and whiten the hands. Up to the middle of the sixteenth century only ladies of rank went gloved. After the reformation their use became general among women as well as men. Hawking and archery each required a special glove. The boldest knight alive might shrink from setting his fierce hooded falcon on a naked wrist. Causes either civil or criminal were tried by wager of battle. In it the plaintiff appeared, delivered his challenge and flung down his glove in proof of his grievance. The defendant lifted it, either in person or by a hired champion.

Sometimes the plaintiff was likewise represented. The judge swore both not to use magic or witchcraft, but to well and truly maintain his cause, and appointed the time and place of meeting. Then, after further oaths and ceremonies, they fell upon each other, and fought, sometimes all day long, until one or the other gave in. Hired champions seldom got mortal hurts. They had nearly as well, though, since the vanquished in a criminal cause, if he fought for himself, might be banished or hanged at the pleasure of the victor. If he lost a woman's cause, he was hanged, she burned, to the honor and glory of the law and the kingdom.

The custom survived into this nineteenth century. The last combat came off about 1818. In civil cases the losing champion had his right hand struck off. His principal was imprisoned at the pleasure of the successful side.

Up to the coronation of Queen Victoria the hereditary champion cut a figure in the ceremony. He came in on horseback after the second course at dinner, flung down his gauntlet and thrice gave defiance to all who might question the new sovereign's title to royal dignity. For this he was entitled to demand and receive all the furnishings of the table. Tradition avouches that when one of the Georges was crowned a stout Jacobite ran out of the crowd, lifted the glove and left his own in place of it, along with a cartel saying that if the defiance was earnest a stout champion was ready to do battle for the right of bonny Prince Charlie, the young chevalier. Whether or no such a thing really happened, there is good reason to believe that the prince himself was among those who saw the coronation of the alien line.

Shakespeare's "cheveril glove" was one made of goat skin and so pliable as to be readily turned inside out. The name came from the French "chevre," a goat. Though gloves have been made of pretty nearly everything under the sun, silk and leather, are long favorites. Knit woolen gloves were first made in quantity in Germany—hence the name "Berlin gloves." England, Scotland and Ireland all manufacture them largely. France, though, leads all other lands both in quantity and quality. As early as the Thirteenth century she made perfumed gloves, having learned the art from Spain whither the luxurious Moors had brought it. From that day to this French gloves have been the finest, the best cut and best made in the world. Yet even in French gloves all things are not what they seem.

Much more than half the kid, so called, is lamb or rat skin. Doe, buck and dog skins were in life sheep or calf. Genuine kid comes from Spain, Mexico, South America and Italy. The very best, though, is French, for there the thrifty peasant takes no chances on scar or spot or blemish. He puts master kid in a coop as soon as he is born, keeps him clean, feeds him fat, and when his short life ends gets about twice as much for the skin as it would otherwise fetch. In tanning the hair is taken off with lime, then the skin pelted—that is soaked in clear running water until it is a sheet of soft, white membrane, thin and fine as silk. Next it goes into a mixture of salt and alum, which in some way combines with it and effectually tans it. Then it is dried, curried, rubbed over a blunt knife edge, and finally softened by beating in a bath of eggs and fine flour. After that the skins are tacked on a board and colored by brushing dye over the upper surface. Great care is taken not to put on enough at one time to soak through and stain the inside.

The best skins are made up in white and light colors. Blemishes can be concealed or at least palliated by several coats of dye. Next comes the cutting out, which is where the French mostly do excel. A Frenchman will get out of a hundred skins at least a dozen more pair of gloves than any one else, and that, too, without skimping or in any way curtailing the fair proportions of a single pair. First, the skins are faintly dampened, then rubbed all over with a blunt edged knife and cut in half. From each side is cut a strip just wide enough for a glove. They are laid face out, shaped accurately one to another and a stiff glove pattern so firmly pressed upon them that it leaves an outline for the scissors to follow. Cutting out the thumb hole is a nice job. On its accuracy and shape mainly depend the comfort of the glove. Thumb pieces and gussets are cut from fragments—often of a different skin.

It is imperative that all parts match in colors—and thin parts take dye differently to thick ones. Sewing is done with silk, usually an exact match to the leather. First, the ornamental stitching goes on the backs; then the thumb is set in; after that the outer seam is sewed; then the fingers and gussets. When all are finished nothing remains but to finish the top, bind the wrist slit, sew on buttons and provide button holes. For a long time the work was done wholly by hand. Now the glove sewing machine has doubled the work-woman's effective capacity. Without it half a dozen pair a day was her utmost stint. With it she finishes a dozen with more ease, and for nearly as much money the pair.

The perfect glove is finer than silk. It is soft as a baby's cheek, elastic as a political platform. Anciently master glovers had for sign a walnut shell, and showed in their windows gloves of full size folded into the compass of that small round. It would go hard to put a pair of twenty button length in such space. Ladies of the revolution and thirty years after wore gloves that would quite put to shame the longest opera kids of our time. They wrinkled all over the arm from shoulder to wrist, and were cut loose enough not to need any opening whatever. They came in white, buff, pink, vivid blue, grass green and deep royal purple as well as black and crimson.

Altogether they were a gorgeous spectacle—far and away handsomer than the stumpy one button affairs that up to twenty years ago were the correct wear for full dress.

St. Anne, mother of the virgin, is the patron of glove making. She is pictured knitting gloves. Her day is the glove festival. At Perth, whose gloves and glovers Scott has given the fame at the glovers' feast, the dancers come out with 250 bells, sewn in dozens to rounds of leather, jangling in time all about them. Border gentlemen in their cups recorded insults by biting the glove. Scott tells of a man who called out another sorely because after a drinking bout he found that in the course of it he had bitten his glove. In fact, the romance of the glove, like its uses and its history, is well nigh inexhaustible. Turn where you will gloves are literally on every hand. There are the boxing glove, the catcher's glove, the fireman's glove of mail, gloves of rubber, of hair, of silk, of lace, spider web even has been wrought into them.

The oddest of all gloves, though, is made of byssus, known otherwise as the "silkworm of the seas."

M. C. WILLIAMS.

ASSASSINATION.

The Russian Czarewitch Dangerously Wounded.

ATTACKED BY A JAPANESE.

Details are Meagre and no Cause is Known for the Deed—He Lived in Constant Fear—The Wound is Not Mortal.

BERLIN, May 12.—A dispatch received here from Tokio, the capital of Japan, announces that an attempt has been made upon the life of the czarowitz, but that the imperial traveler, though seriously wounded, is considered to be in no danger of dying.

The particulars as to the attempt at assassination received here are most meagre. The only details given are that the czarowitz was suddenly attacked by a Japanese who was armed with a sharp sword. The Japanese before he could be overpowered succeeded in inflicting severe wounds upon the czarowitz who defended himself gallantly. The motive of the attack is not given in the dispatch received here.

The royal traveler was soon to go to Omsk, a portion of the Russian empire. At the end of August the czarowitz was to reach Orenburg on the European frontier, and was to preside at the 300th anniversary of the formation of the Cossack troops of the Ural of which the czarowitz is ataman or chief. The czarowitz was then to return to St. Petersburg, either traveling via Samaria, Pennsa and Moscow, or by steaming up the Volga from Samaria to Rybinsk, and proceeding thence by rail to St. Petersburg.

In Constant Fear.

LONDON, May 12.—In connection with the report of the attempt made on the life of czarowitz, it is remembered that ever since he started on his journey around the world, his official suite has been in a state of constant anxiety lest just such an attempt should be made. It was in India that his attendants considered their master to run the greatest risks, and while he was in that country every possible safeguard was thrown about the person of the prince. So solicitous were his attendants at that time that the czarowitz became practically invisible to the general public.

Even in the case of official receptions and ceremonies were reduced to the narrowest limits compatible with courtesy, and the imperial traveler returned to his privacy with all possible speed. It has been reported that a perfectly innocent man was cut down by the swords of the officers of a Russian man-of-war, because in the discharge of his duty, he approached the czarowitz with what appeared to them, threatening haste. On another occasion, it is said that the entire Russian party was thrown into a panic by the explosion of a soda water bottle. It is a fact that the British officials charged with the duty of entertaining the distinguished Russian made no secret of their relief at his safe departure from their territory. In China, by reason of the strained relations which exist between that country and Russia, it was feared that there always existed the chance of some unfortunate occurrence which would mar the pleasure of the imperial Russian visit, but that a Japanese should attempt the life of the czarowitz was a thing not contemplated. Nothing more than the fact of the assault, and a very few meagre details, have as yet come to hand, but there are not wanting those who suggest that the arm of nihilism is long enough to strike the Romanoff dynasty even in Japan. Others refuse to see in it more than the act of a fanatic whose attention has been concentrated upon the czarowitz by reason of his prominence, and the sensation caused by his visit to the orient.

At the Russian legation in this city the officials are extremely reticent, refusing to discuss the matter with representatives of the press. It is, nevertheless, obvious that the greatest anxiety prevails, not only to learn further of the prince's condition, but of the cause for the attack upon his life.

No Reason Known.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Japanese consul here, Mr. S. Fujii, said to a reporter this afternoon regarding the attack made upon the czarowitz in Japan yesterday that he could assign no reason for the assault on the Russian prince. The relations between the two countries were of the most amicable character and he had heard from his country that great preparations were in progress at Tokio to receive the noble traveler.

The Report Confirmed.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch received here from Japan confirms the report that an attempt has been made on the life of the czarowitz. This dispatch, however, says that the attack on the heir to the Russian throne was made yesterday, and that the scene of the attempted assassination was Kioto (now officially called Saikio) or "western capital," the former capital of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 27 miles by rail northeast of Osaka and about 250 miles southwest of Tokio.

The Assailant Was Insane.

SHANGHAI, May 13.—The following particulars have been received of the attack on the czarowitz. The czarowitz had gone to the picturesque resort called Otsu, on Lake Binaumi, six miles from Kioto. There a native policeman named Tsuda (Sanso) attacked the prince, striking him on the head with his sword with intent to murder. Owing to the thickness of the sun helmet worn by the prince the sword was deflected, and described a cut down the side of the forehead, not of a serious character. The imperial party hastened back to Kioto and got surgical assistance. The culprit is believed to be insane. The Japanese emperor and his ministers hurried to Kioto to express their sympathy.

The News in Russia.

LONDON, May 12.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the czarina has been thrown into a critical condition by the news of the attack on the czarowitz. It is well known that the czarina from the first was opposed to the journey, and avowed that she had a presentiment of evil, and that the czar insisted that his heir must travel and see the world in order to fit himself properly for his future station. The parting of the czarina from her two sons, the czarowitz and Prince George, is said to have been most touching. The first calamity occurred on board the Russian ironclad that was carrying the princes to India. In a wrestling match with his more robust cousin, Prince George of Greece, Prince George of Russia received a severe spinal injury, and had to be sent back to Europe, while the czarowitz proceeded with his tour through India. Prince George's condition has been for months such as to cause the gravest anxiety, and he was kept during the cold weather in the latitude of the Mediterranean. He is now decidedly improved. The czarowitz was gradually approaching Siberia and supposed to be safe from danger when the news came of the assault on his life.

He is now about 23 years of age, and would celebrate his 23rd birthday next May. He is more of a Dane than Romanoff, good looking, fair and tall, and of a mild and frank disposition, and on his tour he has won favorable opinions everywhere. It is said that his mother has trained him in her own ideas, and that it was to get him away from her and make a Russian of him that the czar planned the journey.

On the route through Siberia homeward, the czarowitz, according to the plan laid out, besides initiating various important public works, would have visited numerous penal settlements, and special facilities were to be given to the prisoners to state their grievances and a large share of imperial mercy and favor was to be extended, in celebration of the visit. Besides an official account of the journey, a series of letters from exiles along the route taken by the imperial traveler were promised to the European public.

It is not believed here that the nihilists had anything to do with the attack on the czarowitz, but that it was, as telegraphed, the act of a Japanese fanatic. The Russians are more unpopular in Japan than in China, they have appropriated Japanese territory, and being suspected of a purpose to appropriate more, whereas the Chinese have no such grievance, having on the contrary, encroached considerably on Asiatic Russia. If, however, there was a plot to destroy the czarowitz, Japan would be more likely to be chosen as the scene of assassination than China, for a Japanese would be sure of a fair trial, and at worst would be executed without torture. If a Russian he would have to be surrendered to the Russian authorities.

The latest advices are hopeful as to the condition of the czarowitz.

Accident on the Midland.

LEADVILLE, May 13.—An accident occurred on the Colorado Midland this morning near Florissant, which resulted in two deaths. As train No. 4 running at a high rate of speed reached the down grade at Idlewild a push car containing three men, and also on a down grade was seen coming towards it. They met with frightful force on a small bridge.

The names of two of the unfortunates, who were section men, were Slattery and O'Brien. The name of the third could not be learned. Slattery was ground into fragments, O'Brien died after from his injuries and the unknown escaped. Before Slattery's remains could be gathered up it was necessary to procure a coffin.

The scene of the wreck was a small crossing over a dry creek bed between two low foot hills. On either side of the bridge the railroad track suddenly curves and disappears in gullies opening out in the depression between the hills. The track approaches the creek on each side on a steep down grade, the bridge being the lowest point in the depression. The men on coming out of the cut at a terrific speed, saw the passenger train just appearing round the corner on the opposite side. They attempted to stop the car, but the brake was out of order and had little or no effect. The car struck the pilot of the engine in the centre of the bridge with the result told above.

Trans-Missouri Traffic Association.

DENVER, May 13.—The Trans-Missouri Traffic association met at the Albany hotel to-day with a full representation from all the roads present. And it is very probable that the association will be in session all the week. To-day the question of reducing the tourist rate from the Missouri river to Colorado from $29 to $25 was considered. Hon. T. M. Patterson addressed the association on behalf of Denver, arguing in favor of a lower rate. Delegations from Manitou and Colorado Springs laid before the railroads facts which went to show that since the rate had been raised to $29 that the travel from the east to those points had fallen off over one third. The same state of affairs was shown to exist at other summer resorts.

Judge Kerr and Colonel John Livesey of Pueblo, met with the association and asked for a special rate to the opening of the Colorado Mineral Palace on July [illegible]. The association received the various delegations very kindly, and it seems by the opinion that the reductions asked for will be granted.

Corte Explains.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Signor Corte, the Italian consul, said to-day that he was not recalled, but only summoned home to give his testimony in regard to the affair of March 14. He knew of no reason why he should be recalled, and asked if it was because he had the courage to express an opinion upon matters vital to the dearest sentiments of his countrymen. Mr. Corte, continuing, said that he had saved Mayor Shakespeare's life and the lives of Messrs. Parkerson, Wickliffe and other leaders. The day after the killing there was a determined resolution among certain of his countrymen to kill the mayor and all those who had had a hand in the butchery. Mr. Corte said he restrained their hands, and told them if harm befell the gentlemen he would immediately denounce the perpetrators of the deed. The consul believed an amicable understanding in regard to the imbroglio was near at hand. He was not surprised at the action of the grand jury in returning his letter and said he could expect nothing more from the jury, whose chairman, as president of the cotton exchange, endorsed the killing. Relative to his departure for Italy, Mr. Corte said he could not leave until he heard from Mr. Pomar. This would probably be in a day or so.

A Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A serious strike is expected to occur on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at 6:30 to-morrow. The difficulty is with the switchmen, who are backed it is understood, by the trainmen. Great secrecy was maintained to-night both by the employes and officials, with the result that the question is an open one whether the trouble will not involve the whole system. It was with difficulty known at midnight that the company were making preparations for a struggle. It is said that the expected strike is the outcome of the reinstatement of switchmen obnoxious to the union about whom there has been much controversy.

DENVER'S WELCOME.

What the President Saw After Leaving Colorado Springs.

DENVER TURNS ITSELF LOOSE.

A Noisy Time—Governor Routt Welcomes Him to the State and Mayor Rogers to the City—He Left at Six Last Evening.

DENVER, May 12.—A joyous shout of welcome from the thousands of patriotic voices, the booming of cannons from the distant hills, the waving of flags in his honor, the sound of martial music on his ear, such were the expressions of welcome with which President Harrison was received in Denver to-day. The president's train was timed to arrive at 9:15 and for hours before the crowds had gathered around the Union depot and its vicinity.

The depot, like all other portions of the city, was gaily decorated in his honor. From every spot where a point of vantage could be gained, the crowd, young and old, small and great, assembled and yelled themselves hoarse as the train bearing the chief magistrate of the United States steamed into the station. The reception committee had long been waiting on the platform.

At last the governor's special train appeared in sight, there was a rush to the train, a falling back, an expression of disappointment on every face. The governor was accompanied by his wife and little daughter. Ten minutes later the president's train, bedecked with a brilliant display of bunting, pulled into the station. A cheer was raised by the little band immediately surrounding his special apartment. The cheer was taken up by the huge throng without, and taken up and returned till the echo faintly died away like the booming of the cannons which commenced the moment the president arrived.

Senator Wolcott and Senator Teller were the first to approach the president's carriage, to bid him welcome to their city, then came the governor to bid welcome to Mrs. Harrison:

"How do you do, governor?" were the first words which Mrs. Harrison spoke. Another cheer was raised, the president raised his hat, bowed and smiled, and Mrs. Harrison with equal grace acknowledged the enthusiasm of the people. She was dressed in light gray summery attire with dark jacket. The other members of the family in company with their relatives and friends followed, and preparations were made for the procession to start.

On either side of the entrance to the depot were the Colorado National Guard in their light blue dress and white facings and the High School cadets in their light grey. Then the United States infantry fell in, all in full dress, their fixed bayonets glistening in the brilliant sunshine. The infantry were under the command of Colonel Marion of Ft. Logan.

The president, Mrs. Harrison and the other members of his family passed through the military line, the blast of the bugle called the military guard into line, and the carriages which were to bear the presidential party through the various portions of the city took the places assigned to them.

The president's carriage was drawn by a magnificent team of spotted gray horses, the burnished and polished harness adding to the wealth of color which was everywhere. Beside the president and governor was Secretary Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker. In another carriage sat Mrs. Harrison, the mayor and his wife and then the other members of the president's party followed.

The procession then started. First came the mounted police clearing the road, a difficult matter, for the crowd was so densely massed that as the carriages wended their way through the various streets they were almost blockaded at every turn. Officers on foot helped to keep a clear passage. After the police came the United States marshal and his staff of Lancers, a picturesque body magnificently mounted; their dark blue dress, the glistening spears of their lances in rest, their gold trappings, their white plumes falling down their distinctive helmets—all showed to the best advantage in the brilliant sunshine. Next followed the Patriarchs Militant, like the Lancers, a branch of the Odd Fellows, in red, blue and gold; then the Sixteenth Infantry band, then the Sixteenth infantry rank and file, and lastly the High School cadets. All along the line of march the president and party were cheered till the crowd became hoarse. The route was from the depot up Seventeenth street, to Larimer, to Sixteenth, to Stout, to Twentieth by the High school, from Twentieth to California, to Eighteenth, to Broadway, to Lincoln avenue, where the speech of the day was made.

Round the high school were massed row after row of children in white spring dresses, ladies more numerous than the children in the most taking fashions of the season, displaying parasols as thick and pleasant in color as the long avenue of trees in their green summer foliage. The sight at the school was the most picturesque of the day. The children were aware that the president was to address them and they prepared to give him a hearty child-like ovation. Flowers were gathered to be strewn in his path, and as he passed the gates the little folk raised a mighty cheer, the president raised his hat and kept it raised till he got past the enthusiastic throng of small citizens.

After the speech at the school the procession moved its way to the hotel Metropole, which has been opened to-day where a banquet was prepared. The hotel was draped with the national colors from every point and the luxurious rooms in which the banquet was served was still more artistically decorated. The president and his party were received by the committee appointed for the purpose.

The banquet over, the procession started from the stand at Lincoln avenue where the vast audience that blocked all sides was addressed.

Governor Routt's address of welcome was as follows:

Mr. President: On the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our federal government Colorado was admitted into the sisterhood of states and christened the Centennial state and to-day, after an extended journey from one end of this vast continent to the other, a journey the parallel of which is not found in the annals of history, you stand in our capital city, the honored guest of the entire people of our young commonwealth. Your journey has been a long one, but as we hope neither tiresome nor tedious, for as the eyes of the whole nation have watched your progress from place to place and have witnessed the universal welcome extended to you at every point touched by your party and the pleasure in seeing, hearing and knowing the man who has been chosen as the chief representative of the greatest nation in the world. While we cannot, owing to our climatic conditions, welcome you with such flowers as your pathway has been strewn during a great portion of your trip, and which fade and wither in a day, yet we have instead of these within the borders of our state and within view of this its capital city those ever grand and eternal mountains and while the light and shadows of sunshine and shade fall upon their majestic forms there is revealed to the vision those glorious and never-fading colors painted by the lavish hand of nature, even more beautiful than the rarest flowers: their massive crests stand forth as a constant reminder of the watchfulness of an all-wise Providence, and within their shadows is being reared a race of people which in the process of time will certainly grow and develop until the highest point of physical and mental manhood shall be attained.

You have had an opportunity in passing through our state of acquiring some small idea of our limitless resources and of observing the progress which has been made by our people since Colorado's admission into the union of states, and you can conceive of the magnificent future which certainly awaits the full development of these resources, and in addition to these we have the fertile valleys and plains which require but the proper application of the waters rushing from the mountains to make our state the garden spot of the entire country.

And now Mr. President, as the representative of Colorado, and in its behalf I have the honor, as well as the great pleasure of extending to you a hearty welcome and the good wishes of our people. And in conclusion permit me to express the hope that nothing may arise to mar the continued pleasure of your journey, and that the feelings of mutual interest and pleasure awakened by it may continue and increase with coming years.

The President's Speech.

DENVER, May 12.—At the reception at Mrs. Governor Routt's residence Mrs. Harrison was presented with a handsome book of Colorado wild flowers. After leaving the Grant smelter the party were driven all over Denver suburbs and past the West Denver public schools where 1000 children were drawn up in line. Returning the party were driven to the depot where a large crowd was waiting to see them off. Promptly at 6 o'clock the train pulled out over the Burlington route amid cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and cries of "Good bye." The president said that his reception in Denver was the best arranged affair of any that he has received yet, everything went off smoothly without a bit of friction or confusion of any kind.

The president's speech here this morning was as follows:

Governor Routt, Mr. Mayor, Pioneers of Colorado, Comrades of the Grand Army and Fellow Citizens:

This scene is inspiring. This beautiful city, the fame of which your journeying citizens have not failed to carry to the far east, [illegible] had become known to me, as we know by the hearing of the ear, and I am rejoiced to add to my pleasant impressions of Colorado and of its commercial and political capital this sight of the eye which has but deepened and enlarged the favorable impressions which I brought to your state. Your state is blessed in the diversity of its resources. You do not depend upon any one of the great industries of civilized life. You have taken from your mines immense stores of the precious metals, but when these are gone or their supply is diminished you will turn your eyes toward those metals that we call base; but that after all enter in so many ways into human life, that they supply more enduring and in the end more profitable industries. Your iron and coal and lead and building stone will be sources of income inexhaustible. [Cheers.]

I am glad to know that you have not been so busy delving in the earth, you have not so turned your minds to the precious metals, as to have forgotten that there is a blue sky above you, that there are aspirations and hopes and glories that are greater than all material things. [Cheers.] You have not failed to make sure that the blessed children of your households that are coming on are made secure in the possession of a well ordered and well endowed common school system. [Cheers.] It has been a most happy sight to see the same old banner that we bore into the smoke of battle and carried over dying comrades now in the hands of the school children of Colorado. [Cheers.]

But, my fellow-citizens, this assemblage is too vast and the demand made upon my time for public speeches has been too protracted to enable me to pursue these remarks further. Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, survivors of the great war whose successes preserved all that our fathers had devised and established, whose success brought back this flag in honor and established it again the undisputed emblem of an indissoluble union, [Cheers.] God has bountifully lengthened out your days that you might catch some glimpse of the glory that has come from the achievements in which you took an honorable part. But only the vision of the prophet reaching out over centuries to come can catch the full glory of all the deeds you have wrought.

I give you to-day a most affectionate greeting and a most regretful good-bye. [Cries of God bless you.] May you hold in the community where you live that respect to which you are entitled. Let no Grand Army man ever dishonor in civil life the honors he made in war. [Cheers.] May every blessing follow you, and if it shall not be in God's dispensation to give you riches, at least courage, you shall die with the glorious thought of having contributed to the greatest work that man ever wrought for humanity and for God.

Citizens of Denver, I cannot leave without expressing the great satisfaction and surprise with which I have witnessed this morning the magnificent development of your city. These streets, these towering, substantial and stately buildings in which your commerce is transacted, place you in enterprise and in the beauty of your streets among the greatest cities of the land. I thank you very sincerely for a demonstration which I cannot accept as personal. All this is too great for any man. I accept this as evidence that in all essential things we are one people. We divide and strive and debate, but we are patriotic American citizens having a love for the constitution and the flag that brings us all at last to submit our opinion to the lawfully expressed wish of the majority. [Cheers.] And now again good bye. I shall leave behind me every good wish for your prosperity individually, as a municipality and as a state. [Prolonged cheers.]

Fairchild's Silver Plan.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.—The Young Men's Democratic club here gave a dinner to Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, who, speaking upon silver and currency, said:

"My position is that the secretary of the treasury should be allowed to buy silver bullion to an unlimited extent, then to issue silver certificates against it, or coin certificates, but to have a safety valve which would stop the process when the business of the country demonstrated that the issue of silver had gone far enough. The maximum of silver, beyond the outstanding certificates, might be held by the treasury. When $10,000,000 of the silver had been accumulated, it would be a warning that the business of the country was getting more silver than it needed. Then let the purchase of silver cease until the surplus diminished to $6,000,000, when the purchase might begin again. It is not a question of sentiment but what kind of tools shall be used in the transaction of business."

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A CELEBRATED CASE.

Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Lynching at New Orleans.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE,
Author of "American Commonwealth."

The lynching a few weeks ago of eleven Italians by a New Orleans mob is an incident which has many aspects and suggests many reflections. That one of those secret societies which have long been a curse to Italy and Sicily should have taken root and become terribly powerful in the New World is of itself a singular phenomenon. That in a great and wealthy city like New Orleans it should be found practically impossible to bring notorious criminals to justice by the regular process of law, is a still stranger and still more deplorable phenomenon. That the men who seized and slaughtered the acquitted Italian criminals should be the leading citizens of New Orleans, that they should have preferred this method of protecting their community to that of improving the legal procedure and administration of the state of Louisiana, that their conduct should have met with far more sympathy than reprobation over the United States generally, are facts curiously illustrative of the history of the southern states and of the condition of society there. It is of none of these points, however, that I am asked to speak in these few pages, but of the legal and constitutional questions growing out of the demand for redress which the Italian government promptly addressed to the government of the United States, and which was emphasized, in a somewhat brusque and hasty fashion, by the withdrawal of the Italian minister from Washington. These questions are of interest not only to American publicists, but also to Englishmen, for they are questions which may, in a different, but perhaps not less serious form, arise out of the anomalous position in which Britain now stands to her great self-governing colonies.

The best way to treat these questions will be to deal first, with the general subject of the liability of one state to another in respect of injuries inflicted in its territory upon the subjects of that other, and secondly, to inquire how far this general liability may be modified and limited by the internal constitution of the state in whose territory the injuries occur, or by any practical difficulties which it may find in enforcing its authority upon its own subjects.

The general question need not long detain us, because there is no great difference of opinion regarding it among international lawyers, nor much difference as regards the practice of civilized states. The well-admitted principle is that every civilized state is bound to secure to the subjects or citizens of another friendly state the same measure of personal liberty, personal security, and protection to property as it affords to its own subjects. A Frenchman is entitled in England to the same recourse to the civil and criminal courts as an Englishman has and to be as fully cared for by the police. Particular disabilities may no doubt be imposed on an alien. He may be required to produce a passport, though passports are not required from native subjects, or he may be unable to hold real estate, or he may be required if plaintiff in an action to give security for costs which would not be demanded from a subject. Special reasons exist in these respects. But so far as regards the ordinary rights which are needed for the protection of person and property, he ought to receive just the treatment which the native subject has, no more and no less. If he does receive less, his government has a prima facie right to demand redress for him; and this redress may be either in the way of criminal proceedings against those who have injured him, or of pecuniary compensation from the authorities of the state which has permitted him to be injured without affording him due satisfaction by the methods which are open to its own citizens.

To this general statement we must make two or three additions. Injury to a foreigner may proceed either from the executive officers of the state in which he is residing, or from its judicial officers, or from private persons. If from the executive officials, the liability of the state is obvious, because they are its agents, and their wrongful acts or omissions are its acts or omissions. If from judicial officers, the liability is much less direct and palpable. As is well said by Mr. W. E. Hall in his valuable treatise on International Law (part II, chapter IV.):

"Judicial functionaries are less closely connected with the state. There are no well regulated states in which the judiciary is not so independent of the executive that the latter has no immediate means of checking the acts of the former; judicial acts may be municipally right, as being according to law, although they may effect an international wrong; and, even where they are flagrantly improper no power of punishment may exist. All, therefore, that can be expected of a government in the case of wrongs inflicted by the courts is that compensation shall be made, and if the wrong has been caused by an imperfection in the law of such kind as to prevent a foreigner from getting equal justice with a native of the country, that a recurrence of the wrong shall be prevented by legislation."

As regards private persons, the state, it is obvious, has still less to do with them, and is responsible not directly for their acts, but only for any neglect on its own part, either in preventing wrongs which a well-ordered government ought to prevent, or in omitting to provide proper means for the effective administration of justice to punish those wrongs, or award compensation for them. To quote again from Mr. Hall:

"The state concerns itself with the acts of private persons only to the extent of the general control exercised over everything within its territories for the purpose of carrying out the common objects of government; and it can only therefore be held responsible for such of them as it may reasonably be expected to have knowledge of and to prevent. If the acts done are undisguisedly open or of common notoriety, the state, when they are of sufficient importance, is obviously responsible for not using proper means to repress them; if they are effectually concealed, or if for sufficient reason the state has failed to repress them, it as obviously becomes responsible, by way of complicity after the act, if its government does not inflict punishment to the extent of its legal powers."

So far we have spoken of civilized states. As regards semi-civilized countries, such as Turkey or Morocco, where the amount of protection given to persons and property falls far below the standard which the European nations have come to observe, it is of course impossible for these nations to be content with obtaining for their subjects what the unlucky subject of a Mussulman Sultan has to put up with; and they have therefore made special arrangements under which Europeans may reside and carry on business in these countries with some better guarantee for their security than the local laws and courts and police afford. To enforce these arrangements is not always easy, so that our envoys at Constantinople or Tangier are constantly employed in trying to obtain redress for the injuries which Englishmen suffer. The disorders in certain of the Spanish American so-called republics have occasionally brought them into what is practically the same category. There are, therefore, cases in which the behaviour of a state to its own subjects cannot be taken as the measure of its international obligations. If it falls short of the standard which is generally observed and expected, it cannot acquit itself by alleging the faults of its own administration.

Reverting to civilized nations, the responsibility which their governments admit for the protection of the subjects of a friendly power rests upon what may be called general international comity. It exists in the absence of any formal treaty provisions, because it is suggested not only by considerations of humanity, but by the common interests of all states alike. But in many instances this "international common law," as one may venture to call it, has been expressly declared and recognised in a treaty securing equivalent rights to the citizens of each of the contracting states in the territories of the other. This has happened as between the United States and Italy. By the treaty concluded in 1871 it is provided that

"The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive in the states and territories of the other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed on the natives."

We may now, therefore, ask what are the rights of the Italian government in respect of lawless violence inflicted upon its subjects within the territory of the United States. Let us leave out of sight the federal structure of the American government, and assume the United States to be a unified country like the United Kingdom, in which the queen's writ runs everywhere, and where the executive and the legislature have exactly the same powers in every part of the country. Or, to put the same thing in other words, let us assume that the lynching happened, not in Louisiana, but in the federal District of Columbia, where the federal government is supreme.

Italy might demand satisfaction in the form of punishment to be inflicted on the lynchers. As the government of a free people can proceed only in the prescribed way of regular judicial process, all the federal government could do would be to have the lynchers indicted for murder or manslaughter. The matter would, as in England, come first before a grand jury, and if the grand jury found a true bill, then before a petty jury. If the grand jury refused to find the bill, or if the petty jury acquitted the prisoners, the government could do no more. Its powers would be exhausted. So would the powers of the British government in a like case. And in fact, as an American writer has observed, this is exactly what Lord Palmerston replied to the Austrian government when it complained of the rough handling which General Haynau received from Barclay and Perkins' draymen in 1850. Austria was told that the courts were open; the offending draymen might be indicted; Haynau might bring a civil action for damages. More than this it was beyond the power of the queen to do. No doubt if outrages on foreigners of a particular nation became frequent, and if the juries refused to convict in the teeth of evidence, the nation to which the foreigners belonged might properly insist that some better security might be provided for its subjects than the laws and courts actually gave, and might treat the refusal as an offense justifying retaliation or war. Something like this has seemed not unlikely to happen as regards the Chinese in those parts of America where they abound and where they are frequently ill-used by the populace. The question what amount of practical and recurring denial of justice would justify strong retaliative measures is one of degree and does not seem to have recently arisen between civilized nations. But evidently a government would be bound to show its "bona fides" by endeavoring to improve its law and administration, should they prove insufficient for the protection of foreigners, or else submit to be relegated to the category of semi-civilized communities.

Italy might also demand compensation for the families of the persons lynched. Primarily, the remedy would be by an action for damages against the lynchers (if the local law gives such an action to the representatives of the slain); but if this were unavailable, or if the jury refused to award damages though the case was proved, the request might be preferred to the government of the United States. The obligation of the government would, of course, be much more definite if it could be shown that the lynching took place with the connivance of the public authorities, or through any deficiency in prompt action on their part. In his dispatch of April, Mr. Blaine admits that any neglect attributable to these authorities might properly form a ground for asking congress to vote a compensatory sum to the relatives of the slain men. In the absence of such neglect, there is not by English, nor, I think, by American municipal law, a claim against the state for outrages committed by rioters. So much for the case considered on the assumption of the complete control of the national government. Now, let us see how far it is affected by the fact that its powers are limited.

The constitution of the United States leaves with the states of the Union the right to make and the right to administer the ordinary civil and criminal laws. The preservation of order, the trial and punishment of crime belong to each state within its territorial limits, except so far as special departments of legislation or judicature may have been transferred to congress or to the federal courts. The presumption being in favor of the state, a right of federal interference can be established only by showing a positive grant of power. Can any such grant be shown in the present case? There is nothing in the constitution withdrawing aliens from the operation of the ordinary state laws or extending to them an exceptional jurisdiction of federal courts and application of federal statutes. The only provisions which seem in point are that by which treaties duly made are declared to be "the supreme law of the land" (Art. VI., sec. II.) and that which extends the power of the federal judicature to "cases arising under treaties made under the authority of the United States." (Art. III., sec. 2). It may, perhaps, be argued that where rights have (as in this instance) been secured to certain aliens by treaty, the murder of those aliens is a breach of the treaty, and such breach, therefore, a case falling under the jurisdiction of the federal courts. To discuss this contention would lead us into a technical argument unsuited to these pages. So far as I have been able to gather, American lawyers do not think that it applies, though some of them hold that it might have been made to apply had congress legislated upon the subject, as it legislated after the famous case of MacLeod fifty years ago. It would, however, appear that the point is not quite clear, for President Harrison has referred it to his legal advisers, who have not yet delivered their reply. Be this as it may, I apprehend, however, that a treaty might be so framed as expressly to cover cases of this nature, and that a statute might be passed to carry out the treaty and provide for the trial by the federal courts of offences committed against it. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent cases of this kind from being within the purview of federal power. Still less is there anything in the nature of a federal system to leave aliens to the tender mercies of the component states. On the contrary, the Swiss constitution seems expressly to provide for their protection by the central authority, allowing the federal assembly to legislate regarding them, and giving the federal courts jurisdiction over offences in breach of international law. (Arts. 85, 112, 113.)

Assuming for the moment that the present case cannot be brought within federal jurisdiction as being a violation of a treaty, we may now ask what is the position of the United States government in face of the claim of Italy for redress. It can of itself do nothing to give satisfaction by way of the punishment of the offenders. This belongs to the state of Louisiana. The state authorities cannot be compelled to present a bill to the grand jury. (They have in fact done so.) If they do the grand jury may throw out the bill. It is expected that in the present case this will happen. Even if a true bill is found, the strong probability is that a petty jury will acquit the persons charged. In which ever of these three ways the denial of punishment arises, the federal government is helpless. It cannot offer even such redress as England offered in the Haynau case by undertaking to secure a prosecution. Under the existing law it seems to have no more power to prosecute in Louisiana than it has in Canada. Supposing, however, that congress can pass a statute bringing future cases of violence done to aliens under federal jurisdiction, the powers of the federal government will still remain very limited. They cannot strengthen the police force and instruct it to be specially watchful in protecting aliens, for there is no federal police in Louisiana. They cannot (as we could in England) change the venue from Louisiana to some other part of the Union to which popular feeling against any particular class of aliens may be less vehement, because under the federal constitution (Amendment VI.) "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." They cannot alter the usual method of criminal procedure, because by another constitutional provision (Amendment V.) "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury." They will therefore find themselves obliged to admit that the obligation of protecting the persons of resident aliens is one which it is impossible for them to discharge as efficiently in America as the Italian government can discharge it in Italy, because the internal structure of their government has denied them the requisite legal powers.

They may, it is true, fall back upon the argument suggested by the words of the treaty of 1871: "All that we have by this treaty promised to give to Italians is the same enjoyment of rights and the same personal protection as our own native citizens receive. Natives of Pennsylvania lynched in Louisiana would be no better off than subjects of Italy. Italians coming to Louisiana must be taken to do so with the knowledge that their position will not and cannot be better than that of Pennsylvanians. And the Italian Government itself must, in making the treaty of 1871, be held to have had notice, in the very form of words used, that this was all which the stipulations of that treaty secured them. It is a matter of common notoriety that the polity of our states is regulated by a constitution which limits the powers of the national government and in particular leaves the administration of criminal justice to the states. Our contract with you is subject to the qualifications which your knowledge implies."

To this argument Italy may reply: "The internal polity of a nation is matter for itself, but not for the other nations which contract with it, and the powers which municipal law gives to a government are in no wise the measure of its international obligation. Nothing can cut down these obligations except express provisions. Moreover, since your constitution makes treaties part of the supreme law of the land, we Italians were entitled to assume that your congress would pass all such legislation as would give the fullest possible efficiency to the stipulations of the treaty of 1871. If your national government has omitted to do so, it must bear the consequences."

The latter part of the supposed Italian answer seems to be sound; but as to the former it must be remarked that free governments, such as that of Italy, must be presumed to know that in a free country the executive, though it usually possesses the power to institute judicial process, has no right to interfere with the results of that process. The United States are, therefore, on stronger ground when they assert that they cannot override the finding of a jury than when they allege that they are unable to set a jury in motion.

This is by no means the first time that the constitutional restrictions imposed upon the federal government have brought it into difficulties with foreign powers. In the MacLeod case serious trouble might have arisen with England had not a British subject whom the New York courts were trying for murder for acts done as a British soldier been fortunately acquitted. In 18—, Mr. Webster had an embarrassing controversy with Spain, and congress ultimately voted a sum as compensation to injured Spanish subjects. And so lately as 1882 and 1883 it was generally understood that when the British government complained repeatedly of the incitements to assassination and appeals for subscriptions to a dynamite fund published in certain New York journals, the American national executive found itself unable to take those steps which the rules of international comity suggested and the gravity of the situation required. The state department, like Mr. Blaine now, sought to avoid dwelling upon the limitations of its authority as an excuse for its quiescence, because it felt, as every government must feel, that in international matters this is at best an unsatisfactory answer, somewhat below the dignity of a great nation.

We may now sum up the conclusions to which the foregoing discussion has led us. They are these:

1. A foreign government is "prima facie" entitled to redress for injuries lawlessly inflicted on its subjects, even if no treaty grants this right, and "a fortiori" if a treaty does in fact secure it.

2. This redress may be civil by way of pecuniary compensation, or criminal by the punishment of the offenders.

3. The civil form of redress presents no great difficulty. Primarily it may be had by way of civil action, but if that is refused or power insufficient the government, in this instance congress, may grant it, and to any extent it pleases.

4. The criminal form is more important, because it affords better security for the protection of alien residents in future. Redress in this form, i. e., punishment, can be given, not by the executive or legislature, but only by the prosecution to conviction of the offenders under the ordinary law.

5. If punishment fails to be awarded, the defects of judicial procedure or perverseness of those who administer it locally will be no answer to the complaints of a foreign government, and if the denial of justice is palpable and the case serious, a foreign government will be entitled to treat such denial as a grave breach of international rights, possibly even as a casus belli.

6. This complication may arise in any country where the executive cannot interfere with the ordinary process of law.

7. It is specially apt to arise in the United States because—

(a) The federal government has apparently, at present, no power to institute a prosecution for the lynching of aliens in a state.

(b) The federal government, even if it has this power, or if it (as appears to be possible) obtains this power by appropriate legislation, cannot transfer the trial from the district where the offense was committed, to some other district; still less create a special tribunal.

8. The federal government of the United States is in the further difficulty of not being able to interfere with the police of a state for the protection of aliens.

9. These difficulties are not, however, inherent in every federal government "eo nomine;" they arise out of the actual provisions of the United States Federal constitution, and might have been avoided by a different drafting of that constitution.

10. Other similar difficulties (though fewer than might have been expected) with regard to aliens have arisen from the omission to place what may be called the internal regulation of the foreign relations of the United States under the full control of the Federal power.

The moral would seem to be that the American government should put forth all such powers as congress possesses to legislate for the protection of aliens and the carrying out of treaties within the several states (it has already full power as regards the District of Columbia and the territories), so as to be in a better position to meet any complaints from foreign powers. It might, in preparing future treaties, so word them as virtually to extend the legislative authority of congress as regards aliens, or, if this is thought undesirable, the treaties might be so expressed as to carry on their face a notice to the other contracting party of the limitations to which the national government is subject.

Some influential American statesman is said to have predicted that a serious conflict between the federal and state authorities may grow out of this Louisiana incident. To me, I confess, nothing seems less probable. The general sentiment of the United States regrets, but scarcely condemns, the violence used at New Orleans. There is at any rate no feeling sufficient to encourage the present federal authorities to enter on a conflict which would immediately excite strong passions. The Democratic party, which has now an enormous majority in the house of representatives, is the party specially inclined to champion state rights, and would resist any attempt to coerce Louisiana. It is certainly to be desired that the limits of federal authority as regards the protection of aliens should be more exactly defined, and in some degree extended. But definition belongs primarily to the judiciary, and any extension must take place in the way of ordinary legislation through congress, seeing that it would be extremely difficult to amend the constitution. What is most of all to be wished is that these deplorable events should lead to a reform in the government of Louisiana, and in particular of the city of New Orleans. Lynching is the natural outcome of a state of things in which ordinary justice cannot be secured.*

It has been observed that according to the generally accepted rules of international law the internal structure of a government and the legal restrictions to which its central executive or legislative or judiciary may be subject, do not discharge it from the ordinary liabilities of a civilized power, even when those restrictions may be supposed to be known to other nations. But let us imagine a power which has in theory complete authority over all its subjects, wherever they reside, while yet it in fact allows important groups of them to constitute distinct and practically independent communities, with legislatures and executives whose action within their respective territories it does not control, though it takes under its charge all their international relations. Suppose that in one of these communities aliens are ill-treated, and treaties violated in a way which gives a foreign government just ground for complaint. Such a power would occupy a far less defensible position than the United States does in its controversy with Italy. It could not allege its want of legal right to protect aliens and compel the observance of treaties, for its legal rights are complete. To say that it was accustomed to leave to their own devices communities which are in law as much its subjects as the inhabitants of its capital, would be no answer at all to foreign governments. It would have to choose between three disagreeable alternatives. One would be to repudiate its international obligations, with the serious consequences which might follow. The second would be to pay compensation for acts for which it was blameless, and whose recurrence it could not prevent. The third would be to coerce the communities in which the wrongs had been committed, with the possible result of provoking a rebellion.

This is the position in which Great Britain now stands. She is fully responsible to foreign nations for everything which happens in all her dominions everywhere, for her legislative and executive power extends over them all. Yet practically she has ceased to control the great self-governing colonies. It is matter for wonder that up to the present time so few troubles have arisen out of this most delicate position. Nothing but the law-abiding spirit which our colonists have usually shown, and the cautious prudence which the sense of danger has forced upon the home government during the last twenty or thirty years could have averted them. A case like this of the Italians at New Orleans indicates points which ought to be carefully considered and provided for when a home rule scheme is enacted for Ireland in the course of the next few years. And it is well fitted to quicken the attention of British and colonial statesmen to the risks incident to the present anomalous relation of the colonies to the mother country; it suggests the importance of considering whether a method can be found by which the chance of international trouble involved in this relation can be diminished. Britain is more vulnerable than the United States and has more difficult cards to play. It is as clearly the interest of her colonies as it is her own that their political connection with her should be maintained, and she may fairly ask them to join her in trying to provide against dangers which, as the experience of Australia and Newfoundland has shown, are not chimerical.

*As an American writer truly says: "The assassination of the chief of police at New Orleans last October was undoubtedly the result of the same social conditions which caused the failure of the jury trial and the massacre of the acquitted prisoners in the gaol. In such social conditions men's reliance in the law for protection is necessarily small. Somehow or other the known presence of Judge Lynch in a community makes people careless about the character of the judges and juries provided by the state constitution. They are like gluttonous persons who think they have a pill which is a sure cure for indigestion."

Souvenir of Colorado Springs.

The album which was presented to Mrs. Harrison during her visit to this city is now finished, and was on exhibition in the GAZETTE building yesterday afternoon.

The book is a large, handsome volume, bound in dark green Levant Morocco, with a GAZETTE patent flat opening album joint. It consists of fifty pages and 125 views, and in size is twelve by eighteen inches. The interior of the cover is lined with white satin and on the outside in gold letters is the inscription: "Souvenir, Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 11, 1891." On the fly leaf is printed: "Views of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and its immediate vicinity, photographed, collected, mounted and bound by its citizens, and presented to the wife of the nation's chief magistrate, His excellency, the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, at Colorado Springs, May 11, 1891."

The book itself is enclosed in an outer case also of dark green morocco and lined with plush of similar color. It is fastened with three clasps of solid Colorado silver, the work of Mr. Louis Langbehn of this city.

The negatives for the views in the book were furnished by Messrs. W. E. Hook, Sooy & Poley, L. P. Lowe, G. P. D. Townsend, E. B. Simmons, Claude Morales, J. L. Clinton, C. F. Gould, Frank White and F. E. Dow. The views were printed, mounted and burnished by J. L. Clinton, and a number of them were colored by Miss S. W. Moore. The box and book were made by the GAZETTE Printing company.

The book has been prepared at the suggestion of Captain M. L. De Coursey, and he has also had the superintendance of the work. The book is a great credit to Captain De Coursey and to those who assisted in preparing and making it.

Strikers Fight in Denver.

DENVER, May 11.—A terrible fight took place this forenoon between a party of striking brickmakers and a gang of colored men who had been engaged by F. N. Davis, the proprietor of the brickyard, to take their places. Davis, his son and seven negroes, all heavily armed, were going to work when they were intercepted by a band of strikers and ordered back. Davis warned the strikers to get out of the way. The latter refused and Davis and his son opened fire. Two of the strikers are mortally wounded and sixteen others more or less hurt. The Davis party were all arrested. Davis says the strikers had guns but the latter deny it.

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GENERAL SHERMAN.

BY GENERAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, G.C.B.,

Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

(Written for the GAZETTE)

PART III.

If sterling integrity were never a passport to business success in the United States, as it is elsewhere, Sherman would not have been a good partner in any firm. Whether as a banker in California or New York; as a member of a firm of attorneys-at-law at Leavenworth, Kas.; as the head of a military college in Louisiana; as a writer of his own memoirs; or as a soldier, dealing with colleagues, superiors or inferiors, nothing in Sherman's character comes out more habitually and invariably than the sterling uprightness, justice, and integrity of the man. And Sherman, a most entirely because of these qualities, succeeded in business everywhere. He entered upon his career as a banker during the most difficult period of business history in California. It was just when affairs were slowly passing out of that condition of supreme excitement which had followed the discoveries of gold into the period of depression which naturally succeeded, just as the cold fit surely succeeds the hot in fever. Yet by sheer hard-headedness, integrity, ability and energy, he alone succeeded in saving his bank from failure, when the other banks succumbed in succession to the run made on them in February, 1855. The story, as he tells it in his Memoirs, represents the very romance of banking. I am only concerned with the civil part of Sherman's career at present, so far as it enables us all the better to judge of his character as a man, and, therefore, as a soldier. I wish here to deal merely with events which bear upon the challenge thrown out by the remark of the cynical New Englander I have quoted, as to whether the virtues most essential in the character of a good soldier and of a gentlemen are not also those which are best for all civil walks of life. I cannot, however, refuse to give my readers one story for which Sherman vouches as having actually happened to himself during the run upon his bank.

"At our counter," he says, "happened that identical case, narrated of others, of the Frenchman who was nearly squeezed to death in getting to the counter, and when he received his money did not know what to do with it. 'If you got the money, I no want him; but if you no got him I want it like the devil.'" During, however, the period of his banking career, occurred one of those strange crises in American affairs, of which we have had lately so singular an instance at New Orleans. Sherman describes the circumstances and his own view of them with graphic force that throws a wonderful light upon the strange drama now being enacted under our eyes between the Italian Mafia and the Committee of Vigilance. In San Francisco the people, absorbed in the business of digging gold and making money, left political affairs more alone even than business men usually do in the states. The governor appears to have been a thoroughly honest man, but an intolerable set of idle ruffians, seeing their opportunity, had managed to get themselves elected for all the various local offices. Their object was to sell themselves to the highest bidder, and by all sorts of other iniquity to make money out of their positions without having to work for it.

At length things came to a climax by the murder in broad daylight of a certain James King, who had been a banker. When ruined by the crisis from which Sherman had saved his own bank, Mr. King set up an honest newspaper, with the object of showing up the rascals who were perverting justice and robbing the state. This led to his murder by a man named Casey, whose career he had ruthlessly exposed. At New Orleans the other day the case which finally gave birth to the vigilance committee was the murder of the police officer who attempted the suppression of the Mafia. In a similar way, what seems to have caused the wrath of so many respectable citizens in San Francisco to boil over, was the murder of Mr. King, who had set himself to expose the rascals then oppressing and robbing the community. A great gathering of the people, amid much excitement, appointed a vigilance committee. All the newspapers of the town, with one exception, took its side, and egged the people on to put down at all cost the reign of rascaldom.

Just at this moment Sherman agreed to accept the commission of major-general of the Second Division of militia, which embraced San Francisco. He received the commission, but had not formally accepted it, and had not, therefore, as yet had any communication with the volunteer companies he was to command. But in view of the danger of immediate action by the vigilance committee, which was favored by nearly all the people in the place, Sherman formally accepted the commission, took the oath, and pledged himself to the mayor and city officials to do his best to maintain order. The fact of his deliberately taking this responsibility after the crisis had come is very significant of his view of the question. He tells the story most frankly, and fully admits the excellence of the motives which inspired the vigilance committee, and the high character of its original members. He, however, shared the view of a "good many citizens who contended that if the civil authorities were properly sustained by the people at large, they could and would execute the law."

Governor Johnson came to San Francisco to see Sherman, and endeavour to maintain the authority of the law. Unfortunately, what came to be known as "the party of law and order," that to which Sherman had committed himself, was weakened by two facts. First, many of the officials whose authority it was necessary to maintain were notoriously corrupt. Secondly, the Vigilance Committee, having been first in the field, had collected arms and organized its force, while the only arms on which Sherman could rely were those contained in the United States Arsenal, and it depended upon the view taken of his duty by a certain General Wool whether these were or were not available. Under these circumstances, Sherman does not seem to have regretted the Governor's decision to enter into negotiations with the president of the Vigilance Committee, who fortunately happened to be a friend of his own. The Governor undertook to ensure a fair trial of the man Casey, and as a judge was then on the bench in whom everyone had confidence, it was agreed that the trial should take place before him and a grand jury then in session, which was above suspicion. On these terms the president of the committee undertook to submit to his council a proposal that, if Casey were actually hanged, the committee should allow the law to take its course. But by this time the people had become thoroughly excited, and this proposed compromise only made matters worse. The "party of law and order" were indignant that the governor should have made terms with "rebels," and they refused him all further assistance. The party of the committee repudiated their president's bargain. For the moment the governor was powerless. The committee seized Casey and another man, and, after no more trial than could be given in secret and by night, hanged them from beams projected from the windows of the committee room.

Thinking the whole affair was over, the governor returned to Sacramento in disgust, and Sherman went about his business.

But the committee, having tasted power, were by no means disposed to surrender it. They employed guards and armed sentries, and, sitting in midnight council, issued writs of arrest and banishment, utterly ignoring all power but their own. On the whole, for a long time, they seem to have selected their victims well. But from the nature of the power exercised, a general feeling of insecurity began to prevail. The paper which King, the murdered man, had edited, was now conducted by his brother, and began to use its influence indiscriminately against some of the best, as well as against some of the worst men. Now comes the significant part of the story. Appeal was made to Governor Johnson, by those who felt the unsatisfactory nature of the committee's action, to relieve them from what threatened to become rapidly a kind of Jacobin tyranny. Sherman had all his plans ready for action, provided the arms from the United States arsenal were handed over to him by General Wool, and provided Commodore Farragut, who commanded the fleet at San Francisco, was ready to support him.

Farragut was applied to, and, considering the brilliant part he subsequently played in the Civil war, his answer is very remarkable. He said, very frankly, "that he had no authority to interfere in civil broils, and he doubted the wisdom of the attempt." He agreed, however, to allow a sloop to drop down abreast of the city, and to lie off there for moral effect's sake. General Wool, on the other hand, stipulated that first a writ of habeas corpus should be issued by the chief justice requiring the jailers of the vigilance committee to bring up one of the prisoners held by them; that, on their refusal to obey, which was certain, a proclamation should be issued by the governor ordering the committee to disperse, and that on their refusal to do so the governor should call out the militia, and command General Sherman with it to disperse the committee. "Then," said the formalist Wool, "on General Sherman making his requisition, approved by you, I will order the issue of the necessary arms and ammunition." This Wool ought to have been a Chancery lawyer in the Celestial empire.

As these successive steps were taken. The writ was issued and disobeyed. The governor's proclamation was issued, and Sherman began the enrolment of militia. At the last moment Wool failed them, and would not issue the arms. As there were no other arms in the state except those belonging to the vigilance committee, Sherman recommended caution to the governor, who was absolutely powerless. The only practical course was, to take advantage of the fact that many of the best men on the committee, weary of the existing condition of things, were willing by a given date to resign, and take their trial before a jury, which they knew would acquit them. Unfortunately, the "law and order party" had become as violent as they were impotent, and Sherman, seeing this, resigned. He returned that night to San Francisco, "and never afterwards had anything to do with politics in California, perfectly satisfied with the short experience."

The story is important in several respects. First, it explains certain facts as regards Sherman's conduct at the beginning of the Civil war, which would be otherwise uninteligible. Secondly, the view then taken of their duties by the officers of the United States army and navy is most suggestive of the difficulties in which men of all parties and of all states found themselves a few years later when the Civil war broke upon them. Wool's proceedings were evidently those of a vacillating man, afraid of responsibility, but Farragut's conduct was as clearly founded on principle. His contemptuous reference to the physical force action of the committee, as merely a question of "civil broils," with which he has nothing to do; and his disinclination to support a writ of habeas corpus issued by the chief justice or to support the governor's proclamation, because he did not think either had law on his side, offer a practical illustration of the relations at that time of the supreme government to the several states, which is of great historical value.

The sequel of these proceedings after Sherman had withdrawn in disgust, is especially interesting in view of current events at New Orleans. A nominal "major general," a lawyer who had been a member of congress for Texas, boldly undertook the work from which Sherman had retired. The vigilance committee promptly suppressed him and all his works, captured the arms he had collected, put some of his party in prison, obliged the "major general" to flee the country, and then had it all their own way. In July, 1856, they arrested the chief justice, and, the following month, hanged two men in broad daylight, without any jury trial. Soon after this they quietly disbanded.

Sherman's statements throughout are so manifestly fair to all concerned in this curious business, that just at this moment his final remarks are noteworthy. He writes:—"As they controlled the press, they wrote their own history, and the world generally gives them the credit of having purged San Francisco of rowdies and rougns; but their success has given great stimulus to a dangerous principle that would at any time justify the mob in seizing all the power of government; and who is to say that the vigilance committee may not be composed of the worst, instead of the best, elements of a community? Indeed, in San Francisco, as soon as it was demonstrated that the real power had passed from the City Hall to the committee-room, the same set of bailiffs, constables, and rowdies that had infested the City had were found in the employment of 'Vigilants,' and after three months' experience, the better class of people became tired of the midnight sessions, and left the business and power of the committee in the hands of a council of which a Sydney man was reported to be the head or chief justice."

With this story of Sherman's Californian experience before us, it will be curious to watch the outcome of this Mafia business in New Orleans.

I must pass rapidly over the period intervening between this incident and the outbreak of the Civil war. It is sufficient to say that, circumstances having made the banking business at San Francisco no longer as profitable as it had been, Sherman, in connection with the original firm whose head quarters were in St. Louis, transferred the bank to New York. There he had again to weather a panic, through which he steered successfully. The failure, however, of the head office in St. Louis soon led to the closing of the New York branch and the transfer of its assets to St. Louis. After a visit to California to clear up the bank's affairs there he settled down in Leavenworth, Kan.

The knowledge of surveying acquired at West Point had served him well, whilst still in the army, during the hard times caused by the gold fever in California. He had then managed to make both ends meet by undertaking and surveying jobs for private individuals. In Leavenworth, his knowledge of banking and of land surveying made him valuable as a partner in a firm of attorneys-at-law, which he now joined. The understanding was, that whilst he undertook those parts of the business with which he was acquainted, "a good, thorough lawyer," another partner, was to look after the strictly legal part of the business. He, nevertheless, thought it advisable to take out a license as an attorney-at-law, and was allowed to do so, without any examination by the United States judge at Leavenworth, "on the ground of general intelligence." His work at this time was doubtless of great use to him afterwards during his great campaigns. Whilst in Kansas, he was employed to reconnoitre a military road running west 386 miles from Fort Leavenworth. He made contracts for the repair and construction of bridges, and for all excavations and embankments required on the road. When, subsequently, during the Atlanta campaign, the southerners expressed their discouragement at Sherman's rapid restoration of the roads they had destroyed, they used to say: "It's no use blowing up that tunnel or burning that bridge; don't you know old Sherman always carries a spare tunnel or a spare bridge in his pocket." Doubtless his experience when at Leavenworth had taught him the trick.

He had actually on one occasion, not without some alarm, to go into court in the absence of his partner. Though beaten, his client was saved by the firm from a loss, and went away "abundantly satisfied." It should be noted that, in the ample course of his military reading, Sherman "had studied few of the ordinary law books, such as Blackstone, Kent, Starkie." Still, he did not presume to be a lawyer, and the above incident was an exceptional one.

In July, 1859, he became head of a Louisiana military college which was then being established at Baton Rouge. He "started it very much on the basis of West Point, and of the Virginia Military Institute." He went there just at the moment when those grave debates on the extension of slavery to the territories were beginning to disturb all men's minds. In those debates lay the genesis of the Civil war, and they so warned him of the coming storm that he decided not to bring his family into Louisiana. He kept aloof from politics as far as possible, but was necessarily brought into friendly relations with many men against whom he afterwards fought. On January 10, 1861, the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge was seized by the authorities of Louisiana, and the arms taken from it were sent to him at the military academy for safe custody. This was too much for a man of his notions of national duty. He felt he was asked to become a receiver of stolen goods, and accordingly sent in his resignation. Though in despair at the vacillation which at the time characterized the action of the Federal government, he decided that if Louisiana withdrew from the Federal Union, he would maintain his "allegiance to the constitution as long as a fragment of it" survived. Soon afterwards, he returned north, disgusted with politics and politicians, having parted on most friendly terms from those with whom he had been working in Louisiana. With these and other amusing stories, Sherman relieves the dullness so common to the ordinary autobiography.

I propose in my next articles to follow him through the great career now opening before him, and to examine his military services. He and Stonewall Jackson were the two most brilliant and dashing executive leaders in the war, one the right arm of Grant, and the other the right arm of Lee. It is not a little remarkable that both should have been employed up to the last moment in teaching the theory of war to cadets, who, a few months afterwards were in the ranks as Confederate soldiers.

John P. Lyons.

BOSTON, May 4.—Last autumn, the funny man who had made the Boston Courier so famous having gone to the Cape Cod item, it devolved upon John P. Lyons to keep up the standard of the Boston Courier, and he seems to have been amply equal to the task, as the Boston Courier is today as much quoted as it ever was.

Mr. Lyons was born something like thirty years ago at the eastern end of the Mediterranean sea. Not only, however, were his parents American citizens, but his ancestry is American back to remote generations, his many times great-grandfather having settled in Roxbury, a Boston suburb, back in the sixteen hundreds. These ancestors largely devoted themselves to the three M's—the ministry, medicine and music—to which their descendant laments that there was not added a fourth compound, M., money-making. Mr. Lyons' father was the late Rev. Dr. J. L. Lyons, of Florida.

His early boyhood was passed in Montrose, Pa., a wholesome little town on the Allegany hills. His departure from this place in his early teens, he says, was distinctly felt by the community, especially the near neighbors, as he had been very fond of playing on a large snare drum before breakfast. The next three years were passed in Jacksonville, Fla., where he made his first appearance as an editor. The paper was a high school publication. Young Lyons was to be its editor, and a classmate, who had served a term as printer's devil, was to set the type and give the proud sheets to the world. It never, however, reached the second issue, typesetting as a continuous employment not being the delirious joy that had been anticipated.

JOHN P. LYONS.

On leaving Harvard college in 1882 he began contributing short sketches and verses to various newspapers, and particularly to the New York humorous publications; but three years of tutoring and a year and a half in the government service in the New York naval office materially interrupted this work. This interruption was the more complete as during this time spare hours were devoted to the study of law, which is was his expectation in due time to practice. Like many others, however, he finally abandoned this pastime to those who could find more fit to enjoy.

In the summer of 1888 he went to Boston and assumed the duties of editorial writer and dramatic and literary critic on the Boston Commonwealth. After a year and a half in this position he gave up a part of the work to do editorial and special writing for the Boston Times. On this paper he resuscitated a department called "Rumors of the Times," consisting of short paragraphs and verse, which soon began to be quoted. This department he sustained until last fall, when he took up his "Pencilings" column. TOM MASSON.

Senorita Otero, the Spanish dancer who was expelled in opposition to Carmencita in New York during the winter, has sailed home again with a trunk full of our great American dollars.

Three of Sara Bernhardt's pet dogs were entered at the California Kennel Club's recent bench show in San Francisco.

TELEGRAPHIC LETTERS.

Gems of Interest from European Capitals.

CURRENT OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

The Labor Troubles—Bismarck and Kochism are Down—The Theosophic Leader and Her Successor—South African Muddle.

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LONDON, May 8.—The Wye, a naval storeship, will start for Africa to-morrow with a large quantity of provisions and ammunition, and will be followed shortly by the troopship Himalaya with reinforcements for the Cape. To-day's advices state that the Boer expedition is known to be thoroughly equipped with arms and ammunition, and is formed into a military organization for the purpose of meeting an enemy, native or British, that may obstruct the way. They are without artillery, but their rifles are largely of recent importation and of the breech-loading pattern. They march, divided in four columns, the women and children with the wagons in each instance bringing up the rear, and a pioneer corps with daily reliefs cutting the way ahead. The progress will be slow and it is believed that there will be ample time for the British troops to stop the "Trek" before it has passed the bounds of Bechuanaland. It is said that the Transvaal authorities have made only a pretense of objection to the undertaking, and that it has the hearty support of all classes of the Dutch in Transvaal.

The Newfoundland delegates have ample time to prepare their case for the house of commons, as the adjournment for the Whitsuntide holidays will be taken a week from to-day and the bill will not be touched in the house of commons until after this. It is significant that Signor William Waiteway and his fellow delegates are being made much of by the Liberals, and have numerous invitations to dinners and receptions with members of the Liberal party. Newfoundland, it is now certain, will find Mr. Gladstone a strenuous opponent of coercion, and it is now believed that the government can muster an unanimous vote in its own ranks for the measure as it stands.

Her majesty has taken a queer freak in making a present of a goat to the Second battalion of the Welsh regiment quartered at Devonport. The officers of the regiment, while expressing deep gratitude for her majesty's kindness, are entirely at a loss to know what to do with the royal goat, which introduced itself to its new owners by butting and knocking down the colonel while at drill. The officers have no taste for goat as a diet, and don't think it a valuable addition to the regimental equipment. However, they have the goat, and have sent a formal address of thanks to her majesty.

There is a strong feeling in the house of commons against some provisions of the summary jurisdiction bill, dealing with youthful offenders. One of its provides for corporal punishment by whipping. This provision is viewed with disfavor, both as calculated to degrade the boys and to injure them physically. The commission of the House will be urged, and if this is not successful, the reduction of the number of stripes from twelve to eight, with a medical examination before and after whipping.

The Manchester Courier makes a savage attack on the United States anent the massacre of Italians at New Orleans. The Courier says that the presentment of the grand jury shows the rottenness of the American system of government, that while political intrigues sometimes evoke deserved condemnation in England and while British institutions are far from perfect, nothing exists in Great Britain revealing such infamous and villainous corruption as that New Orleans presentment.

The government has raised the wages of a thousand laborers at Woolwich. Some Liberals claim that the object is to win the votes of these men in a general election near at hand.

From Germany comes news of a strike for higher wages among the porters of Dresseau. The porters claim that their wages have not kept pace with the advance of other German industries, and that their work, although of a higher order of skill, is compensated at little more than the rates of common labor.

There is anxiety among the poorer classes in Belgium in anticipation of what is to happen if the workingmen discover that they have been misled, by false hopes of universal suffrage. The Socialists have industriously disseminated the belief among the striking miners that the chamber will shortly adopt the suffrage proposal, and many dreams have been indulged in as to the millennium which would follow the universal ballot. Property was to be exchanged, distributed or at least its management changed, so that wages would be high and hours short, and no more trouble would exist between the producer and his employer. This happy expectation has served the purpose of keeping the strikers comparatively quiet, violence being thought unnecessary, in view of the speedy dawning of the better day. But, as a matter of fact, there is not the remotest chance of the chamber voting favorably on the project of universal suffrage, and no action can be had on any of the less sweeping suffrage measures before the body inside of two months. When the workingmen find this out outbreaks must be sure to occur. The distress among the strikers is already well nigh unendurable and so far from an improvement in the situation being probable, every day makes it worse. The men are badly organized and the promise of aid from British labor unions have not been fulfilled. The disorders which are reported will doubtless take the form of disorganized and desperate street outbreaks, which will not amount to a concerted attempt at revolution, but the government will have its hands full in the task of protecting property and restoring order.

The municipal authorities of Nice have arranged an elaborate programme for the unveiling of the statue of Garibaldi, which takes place on June 7. Invitations have been sent to all the members of the family of the late general, and celebrations will be present from about 150 French and Italian patriotic societies. A series of banquets and balls will be a prominent feature of the celebration.

The great Liberal victory in the parliamentary election at Harborough is the most encouraging event for the Gladstonians since 1886. The immediate effect may be to cause the government to defer the general elections, which would have taken place in July, but for this setback for the Conservatives. The postponement can't hardly be beyond autumn, however, and the Tories decare that the Harborough result is not of vital significance.

Madame Blavatsky is no better treated by the press in death than in life. The story of her checkered life is reviewed at length, but merely as a singular tale of adventure and probable imposture. The report that the madame's death had been kept from the public for some time caused a great sensation until the facts were learned, and the rumor was found to have originated in a telegraphic error. It is believed that a squabble will arise over the successorship to the leadership of the Theosophic society and the enemies of the occultists predict that the organization will not long survive its dominant spirit.

The Socialists and capitalists of Germany are equally dissatisfied with the new measure for the amelioration of the workingmen's condition. The attitude of the government toward the capitalists is deemed by the minister of commerce to be one neither of fear nor favor. On the other hand the government has positively refused to support the proposition for the gradual establishment of eight hours as a day's work, or the other proposition, making ten hours the maximum for the present. The Socialists claim that, while the trades regulations bill affords a degree of protection to women and children, it leaves labor in general as much as ever at the mercy of capitals. The employers are also discontented because the bill prevents them from doing as they please with the service of women and children.

The ducal house of Schleswig-Holstein which is closely related by marriage to the kaiser, is the subject of an unfortunate scandal. The duke Frederick, who has been married but a few years to his cousin, the Princess Caroline, has, it is said, been more than a brother to one of the ladies in attendance at the castle of Grunholz, and the consequence is a breeze between the ducal pair, which has caused a flutter as far as Berlin. The result is that the princess has gone on a visit to Primkenau and the duke is wondering what is to come next. These episodes are so frequent among the petty royalties of Germany that one would hardly arouse attention, but for the fact that the Princess Caroline is as spirited as she is pretty, in the latter respect presenting a marked contrast the kaiserin.

The military investigation is going on, by personal direction of the kaiser, regarding alleged abuses connected with the treatment of recruits. These abuses are said to be of a character that, in some instances, would not stand publicity, and for that reason the inquiry is as secret as possible. They are the abnormal outgrowth of the abnormal military system which has fostered habits once almost unknown among the races of northern Europe. It is rumored that Duke Gurther, brother-in-law of the kaiser, was strongly opposed, for reasons understood, to an investigation, being himself one of the most reckless among the titled youth of the army. The kaiser, however, was inexorable.

Advices to-day from South Africa are that "Trekkers" are not at all alarmed at the British threats to send an army after them if they persist in crossing the Limpopo and setting up a new republic in the north. The expedition is now said to number 20,000 men and of these 5000 are sharpshooters like those who won the day for the Boers some years ago in the little unpleasantness with England by picking off all the officers who were sons of the aristocracy. The spilling of blue blood caused such a wail of indignation in influential British circles that the war was brought to a speedy, and for the British, ignominious, close.

BERLIN NEWS.

Bismarck and Koch are Leading Subjects for Talk.

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BERLIN, May 9.—The reichstag to-day finally passed the sugar bill by a vote of 159 to 126, and approved the spirit tax amendment. The house then adjourned until November 11, after giving three cheers for the emperor. The week was full of legislative work. The trades regulation bill, which had been before the house for a year, was passed by a large majority. The only opponents of the measure were the Socialists. The closing debate over the sugar arose from an amendment offered by a member of the centre party providing that a consumption tax of sixteen marks be levied and that the bounties be gradually abolished within five years, one and one-half marks being given during the first three years and one mark for the following three years.

Deputies Stumm and Kapdorff went to Friedericksruhe on Wednesday with the object of asking the prince what his intentions are. Bismarck advised energetic opposition to the sugar bill and promised to lead an active aggression against the government's projects when he took his seat in the house. He declined however to take his seat until autumn when measures imperilling the interests of the country would make his presence necessary. He used the same language to a deputation of the electors of Gestenmunde, adding that he was not willing to return to Berlin, the prospect was painful. He said, of meeting former friends who had separated from him since his fall from power. He declared that the experience would be like that of living under the same roof with a divorced wife. He would not appear as the leader of any party. His sympathies remained as they were formerly and it grieved him to see the former coalition broken and two factions attacking each other with poisonous invectives.

The depreciated esteem in which the Koch method was held was plainly expressed during the course of to-day's debate in the lower house of the Prussian diet on the vote for the Koch institute. The supporters of the vote spoke in an apologetic manner. The remedy was severely criticized by some of the members. Dr. Broeme said it was questionable whether the government had proceeded with caution in supporting Kochism. After considerable debate the sum was passed.

EDUCATORS CONFER.

Annual Gathering of County School Superintendents.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL EVENT

A Good Attendance From the Various Counties—Reports of School Work Received—To-day's Program as Arranged.

The county superintendents of schools of the state began their annual convention in this city Wednesday with an attendance of about twenty-two. The attendance is not as large as it was hoped would be the case, but a very interesting meeting is being held.

The meeting organized Wednesday morning in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, and in the absence of President Dick, W. C. Thomas, of Weld county, was chosen to preside. Secretary Fisher, of Mesa county, was also absent and S. T. Hamilton, of Larimer county, was elected secretary. Mr. Fisher afterwards appeared. The roll call showed the following superintendents present:

D. D. Shepard, Arapahoe county; J. S. Young, Cheyenne county; Henry Bowman, Clear Creek county; P. M. Condit, Delta county; P. Hammond, Douglas county; Jas. Diltz, Eagle county; B. C. Kil[illegible] Elbert county; Reuben Berrey, El Paso county; F. B. McLeod, Gilpin county; E. S. Eagleton, Jefferson county; E. E. Corbet, Kiowa county; D. S. Harris, Kit Carson county; S. T. Hamilton, Larimer county; George C. Shields, Las Animas county; W. B. Wheeler, Logan county; E. E. Fisher, Mesa county; A. R. Lyon, Otero county; P. M. Stine, Ouray county; C. B. Timberlake, Phillips county; B. A. Arbergast, Summit county; W. C. Thomas, Weld county. There are also present Prof. N. B. Coy, state superintendent of public instruction, and Professor Gray, of the state normal school.

County Superintendent Reuben Berrey of this city, made a short address of we come to the instructors and State Superintendent Coy responded on behalf of the visitors. Mayor Sprague also spoke a few words, most heartily welcoming the visitors. Mr. A. D. Shepard of the State Normal school was voted the privilege of the floor and the right to vote, and the meeting adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

At the afternoon meeting the minutes of previous meetings were read and routine business gone through with, after which Superintendent Timberlake read a paper entitled "The Best Method of Securing School Libraries." Superintendent Condit led the discussion which followed.

A resolution was adopted that the executive committee and state superintendent confer with business firms for securing books at low rates for libraries, and Prof. Gray was instructed to prepare a list of books and devise a plan for aiding the work.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with five minute reports by the superintendents of the condition and work of the schools in their counties.

Just before the adjournment Superintendent Bowman, one of the trustees of the Mute and Blind institute, extended an invitation to the gentlemen to visit the school this morning at 8 o'clock to witness the chapel exercises. The invitation was accepted. President Slocum of Colorado college invited the visitors to visit the school at any time during their stay, and also asked them to attend a reception at his home this evening between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock to meet a number of the citizens interested in the cause of education. The invitations were accepted. The convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

The evening session was held in the auditorium of the church, and a few of the citizens dropped in to hear the discussions. The evening was largely taken up in discussing the reports made by the superintendent during the afternoon. Superintendent Eagleton read a paper on "The Course of Study for Institutes" that was of considerable interest.

Prof. Gray and others discussed the paper. These discussions are very interesting and should be heard by the citizens.

Prof. Gray will give a talk on the state normal school at 1:30 this afternoon, which will be of special interest and all should attend who can.

The county superintendents of schools of the state had a busy but pleasant day Thursday. At 8 o'clock in the morning they visited the Mute and Blind institute and witnessed the operation of Professor Ray's admirable school. They expressed themselves as greatly interested and pleased in the school.

The session of the convention was resumed at 11 o'clock and the following committees were selected: On resolutions—Bowman, Shepard and Diltz; on nominations C. B. Timberlake, Hammond and Hamilton.

Superintendent Shepard of Arapahoe read a paper on "Examinations for Certificates." He argued that there should be a uniformity in grading, so that the class of certificates would be the same in all counties. At present a person holding a first-class certificate may not be entitled to hold more than a third-class certificate in another. Questions, he held, should be more pointed and not susceptible of two or three answers.

Superintendent E. C. Stimson, of Pitkin county, read an admirable paper on the "Supervision of Schools." He believes that first-class teachers should first be selected, that the superintendents should work in sympathy with the boards. The teachers should feel that they have the moral backing of the people of the community.

Professor Gray, of the State Normal school, read a paper touching on the work of the school. The attendance of outside parties interested was not as large as expected, or as the effort deserved. Professor Gray showed the responsibility of developing good teachers, and argued that all teaching should be practical in its results. As so many children leave the schools while in the lower grades, the teachers in the primaries should be thorough. Interesting discussions followed each of the papers.

At 1 o'clock the session adjourned to meet again this morning at 8:30. Last evening President and Mrs. Slocum of Colorado college tendered the visitors a reception at their home which was very generally attended.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, The sad and sudden death of our fellow comrade, T. F. Clifford, has taken from among us a warm-hearted, generous and valued member, whose genial and attractive manner endeared him to all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Matt France Hose company having, in his death, sustained a loss that is irreparable, do hereby desire to place on record our testimony to his splendid services as a volunteer fireman, and earnestly believe that the recording angel of good deeds will stand beside his grave, and write that which will be read in his honor when the stars are spread out at our feet like the islands of the ocean.

Resolved, That we tender to the family our hearty sympathy in their great bereavement, and that this preamble and resolution be published in the city press, and a copy suitably engrossed be sent to the family.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry Le B. Wills, Gazette building, for the week ending May 13, 1891:

CITY.

Colorado Springs Improvement Co. to Frederick L. Martin, a b. k 9, Knob Hill add.	$1
Myrtie A. Reed to Julia Mulady, lts 25 and 26, blk 4, South Colo. Springs	200
WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.	
West Colorado Springs Land Co. to W. W. Gossard, lt 9, blk 30	300
COLORADO CITY.	
Mary L. Chase to A. E. Marcher, lts 12 and 13, blk 16	750
MANITOU.	
James E. Newton to M. E. Mulloy, pt lt 5, blk 3, Hulbert's re-sub lt 36, blk A	1500
Wm. A. Davis et al. to Wm. A. Hart, lt 2, Davis' sub, lt 13 of Hulbert's re-sub of pt lt 36, blk A	500
John Hulbert et al. to M. E. Mulloy, lt 33, blk B in Hulbert & Shriest sub lts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, blk B	800
ROSWELL.	
Jas. A. Wade to Alvan A. McGovney, lt 2, blk 5	$ 1 00
Levi R. Matthews to Lee R. Matthews, lts 1, 2 and 3, blk 32, add No.	1 00
COUNTRY.	
Joseph Strong to The Colorado Springs Co., w 1-3 of sec. 2 of n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 17, twp 14, s r 66, w	1 00
Colorado Springs Co. to Joseph Strong, same as above	1 00
Charles K. B. Aumock to Margaret E. Fursman, s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 27, also part s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 27, a twp. 13, s r 65, w	1 00

Mr. C. D. Bennett has purchased the ranch situated ten miles north of the city known as the old Gilpin ranch, including the live stock. Mr. G. C. Hamilton has owned this valuable property for two or three years, and Mr. Bennett has had an option on it for some time. The ranch consists of 8000 acres and Mr. Bennett takes all of it but a pasture of 1200 acres that is leased. He is now residing on the place. The purchase price is not given.

Delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, to be held at Denver on the 19th, have been appointed. The following will represent the board of trade: M. L. DeCoursey, Irving Howbert, Ira G. Sprague, E. Barnett, Charles Thurlow, Judson Dent, W. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. A. Hayes, Geo. H. Parsons. Mayor Sprague has appointed the following as the city delegates: W. C. Frost, J. F. Seldomridge, John G. Shields. Mr. E. E. Nichols will represent the county commissioners.

Mr. Chas. B. Seldomridge left last evening for Las Vegas, N. M., where he goes to superintend the shearing and shipping of wool for Seldomridge & Peoples big ranch. There are 30,000 sheep at the ranch to be sheared.

An Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe circular of May 11 states that the freight and passenger department of the Colorado agency will hereafter be separated. Mr. C. F. Zimmerman will be the general freight agent for the department, and Mr. J. P. Hall, passenger agent.

Rev. M. W. Jacobus, pastor-elect of the First Presbyterian church of this city, arrived Thursday morning. The regular prayer meeting of the church will be held this evening when the congregation will have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Jacobus. He will also preach next Sunday, both morning and evening. Dr. Jacobus is being shown the city and is greatly pleased with what he has seen. He decision as to whether he will accept the call has not been announced. Dr. Jacobus is a director of Princeton college. A reception will be tendered him on Monday evening.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of complimentary tickets to the Overland park races at Denver, May 22 to 30.

KILLED ON THE STREET.

A Terrible and Sad Accident on Tejon Street Yesterday.

Mrs. A. Winn, of Kanorado, Kan., was killed on the streets of this city Thursday morning by the accidental discharge of a gun. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. A. Winn and their son, aged 9 years, and Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Gandy, of Kanorado, were making an overland trip into Colorado for pleasure and health. They were traveling in a light wagon and buggy, the two men and boy occupying the wagon in which was the camp outfit and the women the buggy, driving behind. They had been in Denver for a few days, and yesterday morning about 9.30 drove into town. The party stopped in front of W. F. McKeen's grocery store to make some purchases and Dr. Gandy went inside. The woman had driven their buggy up just back of the wagon. In the wagon were two rifles and a shot gun, and Mr. Winn picked up the gun to extract the cartridges. He found that they stuck fast and laid the gun down, picking up one of the rifles. In some way the gun was displaced and fell, the hammer striking the wheel and exploding a cartridge. Mrs. Winn was sitting in the direct line with the charge and was struck in the right side of the head and neck. The full charge entered the brain and caused death almost instantly. An exciting scene followed as the streets were filled with people who crowded about the wagon. Mr. Winn sprang into the wagon and holding the dead body in his arms, gave vent to the most pitiful cries. The other members of the party were also nearly driven frantic with grief and excitement. Coroner Marlow, Dr. Gandy and other physicians who were near by hurried to the wounded woman, but no aid could be given her and life was extinct before the wagon could be pulled to the Alamo hotel, a few feet away. The body was taken to Fairley's undertaking rooms immediately, and it was the most terrible procession that the people of this city ever witnessed passing through our streets.

Mr. Winn is postmaster at Kanorado and is also in the hardware business. Mrs. Winn was about 40 years of age and leaves two other children besides the young boy. The remains were sent to Henderson, Iowa, last evening for burial, the husband accompanying them. Dr. and Mrs. Gandy will return home with the teams. Dr. Gandy is a relative of Mr. W. H. Gandy, of this city, and the afflicted party became his guests after the accident. As Coroner Marlow witnessed the transaction he did not deem an inquest necessary.

The building committee of the First Baptist church has been authorized to purchase a pipe organ to cost $3,500 as soon as sufficient subscriptions are received to warrant doing so.

Mr. M. D. Hurlburt has been engaged by the Postal Telegraph Company as night operator, and the office will be kept open until 11:30 every evening.

Mr. J. B. Cassidy will have his string of horses at the Overland Park club races next week.

The New Bond Paper.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The treasury commission on the selection for a distinctive paper for the treasury notes, bonds, etc., submitted its report to Secretary Foster to-day. The report will doubtless be approved by Secretary Foster within a few days. The new two dollar notes will be printed upon this paper. The new note will be handsomer than the old one in many particulars. The work on it is not so jammed, and the vignette of Mr. Windom will show in the center of the certificate instead of being on the end. The ugly brown seal will not show on the new issue but a bright carmine seal has been recommended to supplant it. About $40,000,000 of the old two-dollar certificates are reported outstanding. As fast as these are received in the treasury they will be marked for destruction.

Saved from the Fires.

TWIN LAKES, Mich., May 14.—By hard work this town has been saved from the forest fires. The loss so far is about $20,000. The fires are still raging in almost every direction and the danger is not over. Three families have been burned out.

Living on Charity.

WHITE CLOUD, Mich., May 14.—Recent rains have subdued the forest fires in this vicinity. Hundreds of families are destitute and within twenty-five miles of here are many hundreds who have nothing to eat save what charitable people give them. Some of them are badly burned.

Oil Works Burn.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the Belmonte Oil works in the lower section of the city near the Schuylkill river and at 2:30 the fire was raging furiously and it is believed will involve the destruction of the entire plant.

Driven From Home.

BALDWIN, Mich., May 14.—Over 100 homeless, houseless women and children are here sheltered and fed by charity while the men have returned to their late homes whence they were driven by the fires to see if anything remains worth saving.

A Town Burned.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 14.—The last one of the inhabitants of Walkerville, which burned Sunday, has now been heard from and the first report of a number of lives lost proves untrue.

A Vast Area Burned.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 14.—No rain has fallen in four weeks and the situation is very serious. The forest fires are now doing great damage in Delta and Menominee counties and are spreading over a vast area. With a high wind this city would be in great danger.

THREE WANTS.

WE WANT MONEY.	THEY WANT PURCHASERS.	THEY WANT CLOTHING.

All our wants can therefore be adjusted by buying your

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

And other goods in Men's Wear from

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

John Conway, brother of Matthew Conway, 19 Pike's Peak avenue, died at Manitou Tuesday of pneumonia, after an illness of only one week. Mr. Conway was a resident of Colorado Springs for thirteen years and moved to Manitou about six months ago. The funeral occurred from his late residence in Manitou at 2 o'clock Wednesday.

Mrs. S. W. Draper, of East Dale street has just purchased through the agency of H. Le B. Wills, the property known as the McLain house in Boulder Heights. The price paid was $10,000, but the property until recently has been held at $17,000, the owners being forced to sell.

DIED.

DE WITT—At Colorado Springs, April 29, 1891, B. De Witt.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 14, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$ 2 65@ 2 85
Graham, per cwt	2 20@ 2 75
Corn meal, per cwt	2 25@ 2 55
Cheese, cream, per lb	15@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 35
Cheese, Swiss, domestic, per lb	18@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	16@ 20
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	18@ 20
Butter, tub, per lb	20@ 26
Butter, creamery, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	5 00@ 5 25
Lard, per lb	9@ 10
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per cwt	1 60@ 2 00
Cabbage, per cwt	2 75@ 4 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@ 2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@ 2 00
Onions, per cwt	7 50@ 10 00
Squash	1 50@ 3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	40
MEATS.	
Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	25
Loin	20
Round	15
Shoulder	10
Rib roasts	18 @20
Mutton—Chops	25
Legs	18
Stew	3 @ 6
Veal—Cutlet	25
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @12½
Spring lamb, hd qr	2 00
Spring lamb, fore qr	1 00
Pork—Chops and roasts	15
Turkeys, per lb	22 @25
Chickens, per lb	18 @20
Ducks, per lb	20 @25
Geese, per lb	20
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	2 10 @2 25
Corn, per cwt	1 70
Corn chop, per cwt	1 75
Bran, per cwt	1 50
Wheat	2 00
Hay, per ton	18 00@20 00
Alfalfa, per ton	18 00
Straw, per ton	10 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiker's. k15tf

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible—save the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek—as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

Tailor and Dealer in ... Ladies and Gents' ... Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

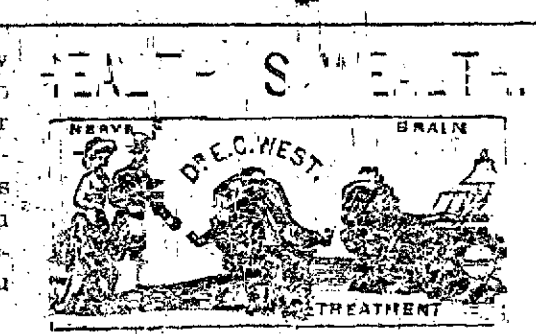
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 5th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 15th, 1891, viz: Mrs. Lucy Zaether, Pre. D. S. No. 16207, for the s ½ ne qr, nw qr se qr, section 7, tp 13 r 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cora Roe, Nellie E. Roe, Charles Long, George Walker, all of Colorado Springs, Colo. F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.



DR. E. C. WEST NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,

Sole Agent, No. 8 South Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 15th day of June A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Seth Baker, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 9th, 1891.

SETH BAKER, Administrator of the Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

There settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man, who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Johnson, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 2d day of May A. D., 1891.

LEVI B. FARRAR, Administrator.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

BLACK MAGIC IS QUITE DISTINCT from science. To find hidden treasure or locate mines, the only scientific device known is the Gold Magnet. It combines Electricity, Magnetism and Chemical Affinity, and attracts gold and silver as an ordinary magnet does iron. Address A. W. CRELL & CO., Lock Box 80, Truckee, Nevada County, Cal.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emma M. Krauss, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Emma M. Krauss, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 30th day of April A. D., 1891.

E. C. F. KRAUSS, Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 8, 1891, viz: Clarence E. Fursman, Pre. D. S. No. [illegible], for the e hf ne qr, sec 22 and w hf nw qr, sec 23, tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles K. B. Aumock, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Charles H. Roberts, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; George L. Truitt, of Falcon, Colo.; Samuel J. Dyer, of Falcon, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lewis W. Williams, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 29th day of June A. D., 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Henry D. Williams, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 1, 1891.

HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Executor of the Estate of Lewis W. Williams, deceased.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, ss.

In the County Court, in Probate, March Term A. D., 1891.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harriet H. Way, deceased.

To Lyman I. Way and Ella V. Robinson, of Hammond, Louisiana, Greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Harriet H. Way, late of the city of Colorado Springs, in said county, deceased, has been presented for probate in the county court of said county, by Dwight S. Way, a son of said deceased, and the 8th day of June A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon has been set for the hearing of the application of the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Harriet H. Way, deceased, and

Whereas, it appears from said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence that the said Harriet H. Way, deceased, resided at Colorado Springs, in said county of El Paso, at the time of her decease, and that the persons above named are heirs at law of said deceased; that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described therein as follows: "money and property both real and personal."

Now therefore, you, the said Lyman I. Way and Ella V. Robinson are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county Colorado, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county on the 8th day of June A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then by the said court be required and adjudged, and hereof fail not.

By order of the court.

Witness, Edward F. Wright, clerk of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891.

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY Z. WHITE, Deputy.